United Nations A/65/485

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 October 2010
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Letter dated 1 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

From 13 to 15 September 2010, the city of Cordoba played host to an international seminar on the role of agricultural biodiversity in addressing hunger and climate change, jointly organized by the Spanish Government (Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs and Ministry of Science and Innovation) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The work undertaken by the participants at the seminar, who included government officials, members of the scientific community and representatives of non-governmental organizations and also of the United Nations system, including FAO and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bore fruit in the adoption of the Cordoba Declaration on the role of agricultural biodiversity in addressing hunger and climate change.

The Declaration sets out a number of recommendations on ways of meeting the challenges associated with food security and climate change, involving the better use of agricultural biodiversity at the international level, with due regard for the important role to be played by agricultural biodiversity in attaining the Millennium Development Goals. Accordingly, the Declaration identifies four groups of actions which could be undertaken to this end at the international level: first, placing agricultural biodiversity high on the political agenda; second, strengthening cooperation between international institutions and developing joint programmes and strategies; third, stepping up the application at the country level of the existing agreements on this topic; and fourth, increasing the support provided to small-scale food producers, in recognition of their work to safeguard agricultural biodiversity now and in the future.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy, in Spanish and in English, of the Cordoba Declaration on the role of agricultural biodiversity in addressing hunger and climate change (see annex). I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20 of the sixty-fifth session.

(*Signed*) Juan Antonio **Yáñez-Barnuevo**

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Annex

[Original: English and Spanish]

The Cordoba Declaration, 2010

AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY MUST BECOME AN ABSOLUTE PRIORITY IN OUR EFFORTS TO FACE THE CHALLENGES OF FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Designating 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity reflects the importance of safeguarding biodiversity and the essential contribution of biodiversity to human well being and development. It is imperative that this recognition is followed by a strong commitment to the biodiversity that feeds the world — agricultural biodiversity.

Agricultural biodiversity includes the crops, farm animals, aquatic organisms, forest trees, micro-organisms and invertebrates on which we depend for food and agricultural production and for essential ecosystem services. This biodiversity, vital for achieving food and nutrition security and to meeting the challenge of climate change, is being lost at an alarming rate.

As part of the International Seminar on the role of Agricultural Biodiversity in Addressing Hunger and Climate Change,[1] held in Córdoba, Spain, in September, 2010, organized as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, experts from all over the world emphasized the central importance of agricultural biodiversity to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This declaration was elaborated by the Spanish Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs and the Ministry of Science and Innovation, with inputs by experts from international organizations co-organizing the Seminar trying to reflect the very rich debate that took place.

The Challenges

Global food security continues to elude us. Over the last years, the numbers of hungry have increased, reaching 925 million today. The world's population is expected to reach over 9 billion before it plateaus in the middle of the century. Population growth and changing diets will require an increase of about 70% in food production and may be accompanied by increasing competition between food and non-food production around the world with the growing demand for biofuels.

[1] The Seminar was co-organised by the Spanish government (Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs and Ministry of Science and Innovation), international organizations (FAO, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Convention on Biological Diversity and Bioversity International), local institutions (Diputación de Córdoba, University of Cordoba and Ayuntamiento de Córdoba), and Cátedra de Estudios sobre Hambre y Pobreza as host. It included an open debate with participants from developed and developing countries, as well as members of civil society, farmers' organizations, industry and consumers, at national and international level. The Seminar was opened by the Spanish Secretary of State of International Cooperation and closed by the Minister of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs.

Agricultural and food production is, and will increasingly be, adversely affected by climate change, especially in countries that are already climate-vulnerable with low incomes and high incidence of hunger and poverty. A decline of between 20% and 40% in overall potential agricultural productivity has been forecast in many developing countries if temperatures rise by more than 2°C.

As well as meeting the needs of a growing population and meeting the challenges of climate change, agriculture must become more sustainable. Ways of increasing production are needed that do not depend on the increasing use of land, water, energy and other resources or lead to further pollution. These challenges require new solutions and new ways of thinking.

Agricultural biodiversity: the way forward

The increased use of agricultural biodiversity will be essential to meet the challenges of achieving food security and of coping with climate change. More diverse production systems using new varieties and species will be needed to achieve the productivity increases, resilience and adaptability needed. Improving water storage and use efficiency, reducing fertilizer demand and improving resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses will all involve deployment of increased diversity and of new diversity, as will changing, more variable, or even entirely new production environments. Agricultural biodiversity, which has fulfilled these functions for small scale farmers over hundreds of years, will need to play a greater role improving the resilience of production systems. Small scale farmers, and their role in maintaining and using agricultural biodiversity, will be at the heart of meeting the challenges.

The paradox is that agricultural biodiversity is increasingly threatened and is being lost at a time when, not only is it increasingly needed, but also when there are greater opportunities to use it to benefit humankind than ever before.

Some shortcomings that could cause this situation include the lack of priority to agricultural biodiversity, the gap between international commitments, national implementation and funding, the lack of effective participation by those who are most affected, and the disconnection between intergovernmental action on agricultural biodiversity, climate change and food security.

The need for action

Actions are urgently needed to address the challenges of food security and climate change, and to end the unacceptable and continuing loss of biodiversity. These include:

1. ***Placing agricultural biodiversity at the centre of the political agenda.***

Agricultural biodiversity needs to become an absolute priority to face the challenges of food security and climate change. Its importance and value must be recognized by governments and policy decision-makers at all levels. Decisions are needed that will:

- Help halt the loss of diversity of cultivated plants, domestic farm animals and other diversity essential to food security

- Ensure delivery of agro-ecosystem services that contribute to health, nutrition, livelihoods and human well-being
- Include agricultural biodiversity as a key component of the "wealth of nations"
- Increase the proportion of overseas development assistance for agricultural biodiversity.

2. ***Strengthening collaboration between relevant international organizations and bodies and developing common international programmes and strategies on agricultural biodiversity.***

Realizing the full potential of agricultural biodiversity involves multilateral and multisectorial approaches and the development of closer linkages, especially between agricultural and environmental sectors. These should ensure coherence and synergies in the implementation of different agreements and instruments. We call for:

- The development of a United Nations common road map with verifiable targets and milestones, including strengthening and building linkages between relevant multilateral financial mechanisms
- The development and strengthening of multilateral solutions on access and benefit sharing through collaboration between the Conference on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)
- The adoption by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of a programme of work on agriculture which recognizes the importance of agricultural biodiversity and the development of synergies between UNFCCC mechanisms and agricultural biodiversity fora.

3. ***Speeding up implementation at national level of the provisions of existing international agreements and instruments related to agricultural biodiversity.***

To implement these, countries need to:

- Develop the laws and regulations that will give effect to their international commitments
- Develop and implement the strategies and programmes that will translate these instruments into national realities. International assistance will be needed
- Integrate agricultural biodiversity into national and local development plans and poverty reduction strategies
- Establish greater inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder cooperation especially between the environment and agriculture sectors, the private sector and civil society
- Give priority to research and training in agricultural biodiversity.

4. ***Improving support to small-scale food producers as developers and custodians of agricultural biodiversity now and in the future.***

Many provisions of international agreements, including those related to the on-farm management and *in-situ* conservation of agricultural biodiversity, can only be implemented at local level. There is an urgent need to find ways of prioritizing support to local agro-ecological approaches which recognize farmers' rights and the key role of women. The perspectives presented by the IAASTD can be beneficially reflected and applied in actions at the local level. We urge that:

- Small-scale food producers' livelihoods and social welfare be improved in order to allow them to continue their role as on-farm developers and curators of agricultural biodiversity
- Localized biodiversity-rich food systems are strengthened and associated local knowledge and skills are enhanced
- Participation in decision-making is improved, access to locally needed resources is secured and rights, including farmer's rights, are respected.

United Nations A/65/486

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 60, 69, 74, 115, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133 and 134

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Macroeconomic policy questions

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Sustainable development

Globalization and interdependence

Groups of countries in special situations

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Agriculture development and food security

Advancement of women

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Oceans and the law of the sea

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

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Programme planning

Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Human resources management

Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and China, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 28 September 2010.

On behalf of the Group of 77 and China, I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 60, 69, 74, 115, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133 and 134.

(*Signed*) Abdullah M. **Alsaidi**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of 77

10-56911

Annex to the letter dated 29 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Ministerial Declaration adopted at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77

New York, 29 September 2010

Ministerial Declaration

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Group of 77 and China met at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 28 September 2010 on the occasion of their thirty-fourth annual meeting to address the development challenges facing developing countries, and adopted the following Declaration:

1. The Ministers remained fully convinced of the imperative of continuing to act in solidarity and unity for a peaceful and prosperous world that responds to their countries' developmental aspirations. They, therefore, reaffirmed their full commitment to the principles and objectives of the Group of 77, and to protect and promote their collective interests through genuine international cooperation for development.

2. The Ministers expressed their concern over the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, the volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

3. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the High-level Plenary meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) held at United Nation Headquarters in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010 that adopted the outcome document entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals". While also welcoming the progress made in some areas since 2005, they expressed their deep concern that such progress falls far short of what is needed, and urged developed countries to allocate new and additional resources to support the efforts of developing countries in meeting the MDGs as well as to urgently fulfil their commitments, in particular under MDG Goal 8.

4. The Ministers reaffirmed the fact that the ongoing world financial and economic crisis has reversed many important developmental gains in developing countries and threatens to seriously undermine the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. They recalled that the crisis in the financial sector spread to the global economy, causing, inter alia, declines in the gross national product (GNP), a fall in world trade and a rapid rise in unemployment.

5. The Ministers stated in that regard that the global financial and economic crisis is not over and the recovery is uneven and uncertain, and there is no guarantee that the relapse will not occur. The systemic problems facing the global economy have to be resolved, including through the full accomplishment of the reform of the global financial system and architecture. There are still major and unfulfilled objectives, including the provision of development financing on a predictable

manner to developing countries, the provision of funds to meet the urgent needs of developing countries arising from the effects of the crisis, and explore the possibility of the establishment of an international debt arbitration and debt work-out mechanism.

6. The Ministers were of the view that the ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development will continue its work.

7. The Ministers further highlighted the urgent need for a substantive and comprehensive reform of the international economic and financial system and architecture, including policies, mandates, scope and governance, to better enable it to respond and prevent financial and economic emergencies, effectively promote development and equitably serve the needs of Member States, particularly developing countries. International financial institutions in particular must have a clear development orientation. The Ministers called on all Member States to participate in an open, inclusive and transparent dialogue for a new international economic and financial system and architecture.

8. The Ministers, having in mind the worst financial and economic crisis since the Great Depression that still remains and recognizing its severe impact that continues affecting developing countries, particularly the least developed, being also deeply worried about additional negative impacts as part of the second wave of the crisis happening now while signifying also a serious threat to developing countries in the years to come, recommended holding a follow-up to the Conference on the Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development for 2012.

9. The Ministers emphasized that resorting to protectionism in any of its forms, particularly by developed countries, endangers efforts towards global economic recovery, as well as the development prospects of developing countries.

10. The Ministers stated that the current crisis demonstrates the urgent need for introducing internationally harmonized norms and standards for financial regulation and supervision, so that financial leverage and regulatory arbitrage does not endanger the stability of the global system. In this regard, they strongly urged against the use of financial protectionism by developed countries.

11. The Ministers called for a new and significant, general special drawing rights (SDRs) allocation, in the current basic period, to meet liquidity needs and promote development. Thus regular allocations of SDRs should also be undertaken.

12. The Ministers believed also in enhanced regional and subregional efforts such as subregional development banks, regional and subregional reserve currency arrangements, and regional and subregional integration initiatives, which may have an important complementary role in liquidity provision and development.

13. The Ministers reaffirmed that appropriate measures must be taken to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis on the indebtedness of developing countries and to avoid a new debt crisis. Those measures should not be limited to the full use of the existing mechanisms, but should also include the provision of increased funds for debt rollover, innovative debt swap criteria, and increased concessionalities. They added that the joint Debt Sustainability Framework of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank should be put under continued review with a coordinated

and cooperative approach and a full inclusion of the views of developing countries, in an open and transparent manner.

14. The Ministers stressed the critical importance of official development assistance (ODA) as both a complement to other sources of financing and as a catalyst for development, facilitating the achievement of national development objectives, including the MDGs. The global crisis cannot be an excuse to avoid existing aid commitments. The Ministers stressed that an effective response to the current economic crisis requires timely implementation of existing aid commitments and that there is an urgent and unavoidable need for donors to fulfil them. Developed countries must meet and scale up their existing bilateral and multilateral official development assistance commitments and targets.

15. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for developed countries to urgently fulfil all their official development assistance commitments, in particular the commitment to reach the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of GNP for official development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries.

16. In order to fully harness the potential of trade, it is important to uphold a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment, particularly for developing countries. In this context, developed countries should resist all protectionist measures and tendencies, affecting developing countries, including agricultural subsidies and non-tariff barriers to trade, and to rectify any trade distorting measures already taken, recognizing the right for developing countries to fully utilize their policy space consistent with World Trade Organization commitments. Developed countries should also demonstrate the flexibility and political will necessary for breaking the current impasse in the negotiations, with a view to concluding the round as soon as possible to achieve an early and development oriented outcome. The early conclusion of the round would provide much needed impetus to international markets, contributing to consolidate the recovery and establish the foundations of sustained growth.

17. The Ministers stressed the importance of facilitating the accession of all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries (LDCs) that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, without political impediments, in an expeditious and transparent manner and with full observance of the principles of special and differential treatment for developing countries.

18. The Ministers recognized that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for development on a stable, predictable and voluntary basis. They reiterated that such financing should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries, should not unduly burden them, and should neither substitute nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of development financing, including ODA. While highlighting the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development, they also considered it important to scale up present initiatives and develop new mechanisms. As work is expanded and new initiatives undertaken, they stressed that priorities should remain focused,

namely, on providing additional, stable and supplementary resources to traditional development financing.

19. The Ministers stated that the United Nations is the only global body with universal membership and unquestioned legitimacy and is therefore well positioned to address global economic governance with the objective of reaching sustainable and socially balanced economic development. The role of the United Nations in global economic governance should thus be strengthened. For the United Nations to fulfil its role in global economic governance, the political will of all Member States to commit to the United Nations processes, to multilateralism and its underlying values is critical. Member States must commit to working in solidarity on coordinated and comprehensive global responses to global economic governance issues and to undertaking actions aimed at strengthening the role of the United Nations development system in responding to global crises and their impact on development. For this, the United Nations must also be equipped with the necessary resources and capabilities to effectively and quickly address global challenges.

20. The Ministers stated that there was a need for a more coherent, and effective response of the United Nations on issues related to global economic governance. In that regard, an appropriate follow-up mechanism should be established within the United Nations to bridge the gap between policymaking and implementations of commitments in that area.

21. The Ministers recognized that addressing the root causes of persistent and increasing social and economic inequalities remains a significant challenge in fostering a more peaceful, prosperous and sustainable future. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for approaches aimed at reversing growing disparities and inequalities between rich and poor, both among and within countries. In this regard, the Ministers looked forward to the report of the Secretary-General based on General Assembly resolution 62/213 assessing the implications of inequality for development during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

22. The Ministers reaffirmed that economic and social development as well as environmental sustainability are the centrepieces of the objectives and operational activities of the United Nations. The achievement of the internationally agreed development goals (IADGs), including the MDGs, should continue to be the overarching framework of the development activities of the United Nations system.

23. The Ministers reiterated the need to fully implement all agreed commitments from all the major United Nations summits and conferences in the economic, social and environmental fields. They further emphasized the need for a strengthened and scaled-up global partnership for development, based on the recognition of national leadership and ownership of development strategies.

24. The Ministers recognized the special needs of Africa, the only continent currently not on track to achieve the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals, and called for the full and timely implementation of all commitments made so as to enable African countries to achieve the MDGs by 2015. The Ministers recalled the commitment of all States to establish a monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments by the international community related to the development of Africa as contained in the political declaration on "Africa's development needs" and stressed that all commitments to Africa should be effectively implemented and given appropriate

follow-up by the international community and Africa itself. They underlined the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based economic growth, which is pivotal to bringing Africa into the mainstream of the global economy. To this end, they underscored the urgency of addressing the special needs of Africa based on a partnership among equals, and underlined the need to provide new additional resources, technology transfer, as well as capacity-building to African countries, and to support their sustainable development.

25. The Ministers recognized the special challenges and needs of the least developed countries particularly in the face of new and emerging challenges. The Ministers expressed grave concern that, with just five years to go before 2015, the least developed countries are lagging behind in meeting many of the MDG targets. They therefore called on developed countries to honour the full, timely and effective implementation of all commitments related to the MDGs with special focus on accelerated delivery of existing MDG 8 commitments to ensure that all the MDGs are attained by all LDCs by 2015. In this regard, the Ministers looked forward to a successful outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries to be held in Istanbul in 2011. The Ministers stressed that the Conference should make a thorough review of the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the least developed countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and for defining a new generation of ambitious, comprehensive, targeted and results-oriented support measures to establish a new partnership between the least developed countries and their development partners for the next decade, with effective arrangements for follow-up, review and monitoring of the implementation of the new programme of action for the least developed countries.

26. The Ministers reiterated their recognition of the special needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries caused by their lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by the remoteness from world markets and also the concern that the economic growth and social well-being of landlocked developing countries remain very vulnerable to external shocks as well as the multiple challenges the international community faces, including the financial and economic crisis, and climate changes, and stressed the need for the international community to enhance development assistance to landlocked developing countries to help them overcome their vulnerabilities, build resilience and set themselves on a path of sustainable social and economic development. They therefore reaffirmed the need to urgently address the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, as contained in the Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action.

27. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 24 and 25 September 2010 that adopted the political declaration, on progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States (SIDS) through the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action. The Ministers noted with concern that, despite the acknowledged unique and particular vulnerabilities of SIDS, insufficient steps have been taken at the international level to address these vulnerabilities and effectively support the sustainable development of SIDS. In this regard, the Ministers urged the international community, in particular developed countries, to honour and scale up their commitments to support the sustainable development of SIDS, including those contained in the Barbados Programme of

Action and the Mauritius Strategy and further called on developed countries to provide new, additional and predictable financial resources, technology transfer on favourable terms and capacity-building to SIDS.

28. The Ministers called for enhanced international support for the development efforts of middle-income developing countries, including through technical assistance, the promotion of new partnerships and cooperation arrangements, including bilateral arrangements, the provision of resources, transfer technology and the creation of capacity-building, while taking into account their national priorities and development policies.

29. The Ministers also called for continued support for the development efforts of low-income developing countries in addressing their social, economic and developmental needs including through the provision of technical, financial and other forms of assistance, the promotion of and strengthening of partnerships and cooperation arrangements at all levels.

30. The Ministers acknowledged that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities as well as their social and economic conditions. In this regard, the Ministers reiterated that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol remain the central multilateral framework for cooperative action to address climate change. Ministers further stressed that the process of work under the UNFCCC must be open, party-driven, inclusive and transparent.

31. The Ministers urged developed countries to undertake ambitious and enhanced commitments under the Kyoto Protocol in subsequent commitment periods and to ensure that there is no gap between the first and subsequent commitment periods. They also urged the international community to assist developing countries to address the consequences of climate change, particularly through new, additional and predictable financial resources, capacity-building, and access to and transfer of technology.

32. The Ministers looked forward to positive outcomes at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-16) and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP-6) to be held in Cancún, Mexico, from 29 November to 10 December 2010.

33. The Ministers welcomed with appreciation South Africa's commitment to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-17) and the seventh Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP-7) in 2011.

34. The Ministers took note of the offer made by the Government of the State of Qatar to host in 2012 the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-18) and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP-8), while at the same time the Ministers will not be prejudging the final decision by the Asian group in the UNFCCC.

35. The Ministers expressed their concern over the increased frequency and scale of natural disasters in recent years which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for countries, particularly developing countries. They called upon the international community, particularly developed countries and the relevant international organizations, to increase their assistance to the affected States, including by supporting efforts towards enhancing their national and regional capacities for implementation of plans and strate for preparedness, rapid response, recovery and development on earthquake tnamis, landslides and volcanic eruptions, as well as extreme weather even uch as heat waves, severe droughts and floods and sand and dust storms.

36. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the International Year of Biodiversity on 22 September 2010. They noted the urgent need to meet the three objectives of the Convention and their target of reducing biodiversity loss in the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the period 2011-2020.

37. The Ministers looked forward to a successful and comprehensive outcome at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-10), including the adoption of the access and benefit sharing (ABS) protocol, which will be held from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan.

38. The Ministers welcomed the ongoing efforts by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to finalize the draft multi-year plan of action for South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development, as mandated by COP-9, and looked forward to its adoption at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-10). In this context, they welcomed the convening of the first Forum on South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity to be held in Nagoya, Japan, on 17 October 2010, and commended the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for establishing a strategic partnership with the Group of 77 and China in the field of South-South cooperation.

39. The Ministers recognized the challenge posed by desertification and land degradation and resolved to support and strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, to address causes of desertification and land degradation, as well as poverty resulting from land degradation.

40. The Ministers urged developed countries to provide new, adequate and predictable financial resources to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Convention and the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018). The Ministers also called for continued efforts to raise awareness of desertification, land degradation and drought at all levels through the celebration of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification 2010-2020.

41. The Ministers reiterated their support to strengthening political commitment and action at all levels to effectively implement the global objectives on forest and sustainable forest management of all types of forests in order to reduce the loss of forest cover and improve the livelihoods of those that depend on forests through the development of a comprehensive and more effective approach to financing

activities, including by establishing a voluntary global forest fund. They looked forward to positive outcomes of the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Expert Group on Forest Financing.

42. The Ministers called on the international community and the United Nations system to fully support Caribbean States in their efforts to gain international recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, recognizing the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area, and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community.

43. The Ministers stressed the need to cooperate at global and regional levels with a view to preventing and managing dust/sand storms including in sharing related information, forecasting and early warning systems. The Ministers stressed that combating sand and dust storms requires financial support and the transfer of technology from developed countries to developing countries.

44. The Ministers emphasized the urgent need to increase efforts at the national, regional and international levels to address food security and agricultural development as an integral part of the international development agenda. They underlined the need for sustained funding and increased targeted investment to enhance world food production and called for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable agriculture development and food security.

45. The Ministers emphasized the importance of addressing energy issues, including access to affordable energy, energy efficiency, as well as sustainability of energy sources and use, as part of global efforts for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of sustainable development.

46. The Ministers supported the implementation of national policies and strategies to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy sources and low emission technologies, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, as well as promoting access to modern, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy services; and enhancing national capacities to meet the growing energy demand, as appropriate, supported by international cooperation in this field, and by promoting the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy technology, as well as the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms.

47. The Ministers reiterated their support for the convening of a world summit on sustainable development in Brazil in 2012 to review the 20-year progress achieved in the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, from 3 to 14 June 1992, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002.

48. The Ministers welcomed the initiative of the General Assembly to proclaim the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding (12 August 2010-11 August 2011) and called on all countries and all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and international cooperation agencies, to participate

actively in all activities related to the year and the United Nations Conference on Youth.

49. The Ministers acknowledged the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution 64/289 on system-wide coherence, which provides a comprehensive review of the current status of the work of the United Nations regarding operational activities for development. They reiterated the fact that the fundamental characteristics of the United Nations operational activities for development must remain, among others, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality, their accountability and their multilateralism, and called on the United Nations development system to respond to the development needs of programme countries in a flexible and transparent manner.

50. The Ministers reaffirmed that the operational activities should be carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development. Strengthening the role and capacity of the United Nations development system to assist countries in achieving their development goals requires continued improvement in its effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact, along with a significant increase in resources.

51. The Ministers also reaffirmed the key importance of national ownership and national leadership, and underscored the fact that there is no "one size fits all" approach to development and that development assistance by the United Nations development system should be able to respond to the varying demands of programme countries and should be in alignment with their national development plans and strategies in accordance with established mandates.

52. The Ministers welcomed the intergovernmental meetings of programme country pilots held in Kigali, from 19 to 21 October 2009, and in Hanoi, from 14 to 16 June 2010, took note with appreciation of the Kigali and Hanoi declarations, and in this regard also took note of the progress made by "delivering as one" countries in their own country-led evaluations. The Ministers looked forward to receiving the outcome of the independent evaluation of lessons learned from the "delivering as one" pilots, covering all aspects of the initiative, at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/289.

53. The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), through the adoption of General Assembly resolution 64/289 on system-wide coherence, and pledged their full support for its operationalization, based on the principle of universality, which will strengthen the ability of the United Nations to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women in the world.

54. The Ministers affirmed that the sovereign equality of Member States, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, must be respected, including throughout reform processes, irrespective of the contributions that individual Member States make to the budget of the Organization. Governance arrangements and decision-making processes exercised through the General Assembly, its Main Committees and subsidiary bodies are the sole responsibility of the Member States, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They uphold the role of the Member States, through the relevant Main Committee of the General Assembly, in the consideration of budgetary and administrative matters.

55. The Ministers reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly is the sole Main Committee of the organization entrusted with responsibilities for administrative, financial and budgetary matters. In this regard, the Ministers requested that any budgetary, financial and administrative-related matters, including those being dealt with in connection with the establishment of a peacekeeping operation or a special political mission, be discussed solely in the framework of the Fifth Committee, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

56. The Ministers strongly supported the oversight role performed by the General Assembly, as well as its relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies, in planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. They reaffirmed that any Secretariat and management reform efforts, including on its budget process, must not intend to change the intergovernmental, multilateral and international nature of the Organization, but must strengthen the ability of Member States to perform their oversight and monitoring role. They also reaffirmed the right of the entire membership of the United Nations to pronounce on the administration of the Organization, including on its budgetary matters.

57. The Ministers further reaffirmed the principle of "capacity to pay" as the fundamental criterion in the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations and, while recalling General Assembly resolution 64/248, rejected any change to the elements of the current methodology for the preparation of the scale of assessments aimed at increasing the contributions of developing countries. In this regard, they emphasized that the core elements of the current methodology of the scale of assessments, such as the base period, gross national income, conversion rates, low per capita income adjustment, gradient, floor, ceiling for LDCs and debt stock adjustment, must be kept intact and are not negotiable.

58. The Ministers stressed that the current maximum assessment rate, or ceiling, had been fixed as a political compromise and is contrary to the principle of capacity to pay and a fundamental source of distortion in the scale of assessments. In this context, they urged the General Assembly to undertake a review of this arrangement, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 55/5 C.

59. The Ministers affirmed that the current principles and guidelines for the apportionment of the expenses of peacekeeping operations approved by the General Assembly in its relevant resolutions should constitute a basis for any discussion on the peacekeeping scale. In this regard, the Ministers stressed that the peacekeeping scale must clearly reflect the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security. The Ministers also recalled that the economically less developed countries have limited capacity to contribute towards the budgets of peacekeeping operations. In this context, the Ministers emphasized that any discussion on the system of discounts applied to the peacekeeping scale should take into account the conditions of developing countries whose current positions must not be negatively affected. The Ministers stressed, in this regard, that no member of the Group of 77 and China who is not a permanent member of the Security Council, should therefore be categorized above level C.

60. The Ministers reaffirmed that the financial stability of the United Nations should not be jeopardized by arbitrary measures. The Ministers stressed that any efforts to use financial contributions to push for the adoption of certain proposals are counterproductive and violate the obligations of the Member States to provide resources for the Organization, as enshrined in its Charter.

61. The Ministers, in this context, rejected all unilateral coercive measures contrary to international law, which obstruct and sometimes impede payments of assessed contributions from members of the Group of 77 and China to the budgets of the Organization.

62. The Ministers strongly reaffirmed the legal obligation of all Member States to bear the financial expenses of the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, and urged all Member States to pay their assessed contributions on time, in full and without conditions. They also stressed that the special and genuine difficulties faced by some developing countries that prevent them from meeting temporarily their financial obligations should be fully taken into account and that the decisions of the General Assembly on the agenda item "scale of assessments" must be responsive to such difficulties.

63. The Ministers stressed that the level of resources to be approved by the General Assembly must be commensurate with all mandated programmes and activities in order to ensure their full and effective implementation. They also reaffirmed the priorities of the Organization as approved by the General Assembly and the need for the Secretary-General to reflect these priorities when presenting proposed programme budgets.

64. The Ministers reiterated that there is a need to strike a balance in reflecting the agreed priorities of the Organization in the allocation of resources to the United Nations regular budget, which is persistently to the detriment of development activities.

65. In this context, the Ministers stressed that the strengthening of the United Nations and its role in international cooperation for development is essential to respond to current and future challenges and opportunities emanating from the process of globalization. They recognized that the United Nations needs to improve its capabilities and capacities to fully implement its mandates and to ensure the effective delivery of its programmes in the social and economic development field. In this regard, they urge the Secretary-General to further strengthen the development pillar of the whole organization, including its development account.

66. The Ministers stressed the importance of ensuring that the Secretariat meets the highest standards of accountability, transparency, integrity and ethical conduct. The Ministers, therefore, urged the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to fully implement General Assembly resolution 64/259.

67. The Ministers expressed concern at the inadequate share of the developing countries in the United Nations system of procurement. They emphasized that United Nations procurement should be on as wide a geographical basis as possible, with preferential treatment for the developing countries. They further underlined that the United Nations supplier roster should be representative of the membership of the Organization and underscored the need to implement concrete measures to ensure greater market access by businesses from developing countries in United Nations procurement.

68. The Ministers stressed the need to increase the representation of developing countries, in particular at the senior levels, and to improve geographic distribution in the Secretariat and more transparency in the recruitment process.

69. The Ministers firmly rejected the imposition of laws and regulations with extraterritorial impact and all other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions against developing countries, and reiterated the urgent need to eliminate them immediately. They emphasized that such actions not only undermine the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, but also severely threaten freedom of trade and investment. They therefore called on the international community to neither recognize these measures nor apply them.

70. The Ministers reiterated their call for the immediate and full withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from the remaining Lebanese occupied land. They reaffirmed their support for a Middle East peace process aimed at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and 1850 (2008) and the principle of land for peace. In this context, they also reaffirmed their support for the Arab Peace Initiative endorsed by the Arab Summit since March 2002.

71. The Ministers condemned the ongoing Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which has resulted in the loss of civilian lives and the vast destruction of Palestinian properties, infrastructure and agricultural lands. The Ministers expressed deep concern about the further decline of the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people, particularly in the besieged Gaza Strip, as a result of the illegal Israeli practices, including the construction of settlements and the Wall and the imposition of blockade and hundreds of checkpoints. They called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease immediately all illegal measures impairing the Palestinian economy and development, including, in particular, the inhumane and illegal blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including commercial trade throughout, into and out of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to make reparation for all damages caused to Palestinian properties, institutions and infrastructure. They reiterated their call upon the international community to continue providing much needed developmental and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people during this critical period particularly for the reconstruction and economic recovery in the Gaza Strip.

72. The Ministers expressed support for the assistance in the demining efforts and cluster bombs clearance in the south of Lebanon. They further expressed their deep concern about the lack of financial resources for carrying out the remaining demining and clearance of mines and cluster munitions in the south of Lebanon, and called upon the international donors and the United Nations system to provide the appropriate and adequate financial resources to the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre in South Lebanon, in order to allow it to perform its task. The Ministers reiterated their call on Israel to complete the submission to the United Nations of adequate information on these mines and cluster munitions, as well as all remaining maps related to their locations, which are hindering the development and rehabilitation of the south of Lebanon and preventing the agricultural exploitation of vast areas of rich agrarian land. The Ministers requested Israel to assume responsibility for the laying of landmines and use of cluster bombs in the south of Lebanon and assume defraying the cost of clearance as well as providing compensation for Lebanon for any ensuing losses and for reclaiming the affected areas in the south of Lebanon for productive purposes.

73. The Ministers supported the inalienable right of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with international law, in particular to ensure the social and economic needs of its population in the liberated areas and villages. They called on Israel to end its air violations of Lebanese sovereignty and other violations that severely damage the security situation, which is a critical factor in promoting the economy and tourism industries.

74. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of strengthening South-South cooperation especially in the current international economic environment and reiterated their support for South-South cooperation as a strategy to sustain the development efforts of developing countries as a means of enhancing their participation in the emerging global economy. They reiterated the principles of South-South cooperation as adopted by the twelfth session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (IFCC-XII), which was held from 10 to 13 June 2008 in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire.

75. The Ministers reiterated their position that South-South cooperation is a complement to, rather than substitute for, North-South development cooperation. South-South cooperation is a collective endeavour of developing countries based on premises, conditions and objectives that are specific to the historic and political context of developing countries and to their needs and expectations and as such South-South cooperation deserves its own separate and independent promotion as reaffirmed in the Nairobi outcome document and the Development Platform for the South of the Group of 77 (G-77).

76. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009, which reiterated the request made by the Heads of State and Government at the Second South Summit held in Doha from 12 to 16 June 2005 inviting "the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to take concrete measures to further strengthen the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation as a separate entity and a focal point for South-South cooperation within the United Nations system as reaffirmed by General Assembly resolution 58/220 of 23 December 2003, so as to enable it to carry out its full responsibilities, in particular through the mobilization of resources for the advancement of South-South cooperation including triangular cooperation".

77. The Ministers welcomed the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation which was held from 1 to 3 December 2009 in Nairobi, and looked forward to its effective implementation. In this context, they reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the current United Nations institutional mechanisms for South-South cooperation and expressed their support to the ongoing process by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to review the existing United Nations institutional arrangements in support of South-South and triangular cooperation, including the role of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009 and HLC Decision 16/1 of 4 February 2010.

78. The Ministers stressed that the General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation is the central multilateral policymaking body in the United Nations system to review and assess global and system-wide progress on and support for South-South development cooperation, including triangular cooperation, and to provide overall guidance on future directions. The Ministers urged all

partners interested in supporting South-South cooperation to be guided by the principles and objectives for such cooperation established in such internationally agreed documents as the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries that was adopted by General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978 and the Nairobi outcome document on South-South cooperation that was endorsed by Assembly resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009, as well as other relevant Assembly resolutions.

79. In this context, the Ministers welcomed the convening of the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange Convention, to be hosted by the United Nations Pavilion at the World Expo in Shanghai from 20 to 22 October 2010, as well as the convening by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the Global South-South Development Expo in Geneva from 22 to 26 November 2010, to be hosted by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

80. The Ministers welcomed the generous offer by the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to host the Third South Summit and invited Member States to host sectoral conferences and other high-level preparatory meetings prior to the South Summit.

81. The Ministers also welcomed the generous offer by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Second Ministerial Forum on Water as well as the generous offer by the Syrian Arab Republic to host a sectoral meeting on food and agriculture. In this context, the Ministers also renewed their invitation to all Member States of the Group of 77 to consider hosting the thirteenth session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee (IFCC-XIII), in preparation for the Third South Summit.

82. The Ministers welcomed the launching, on the occasion of the World Science Forum in Budapest, in November 2009, of the G-77 Consortium on Science, Technology and Innovation for the South (COSTIS), in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and urged the Director-General of UNESCO to provide necessary support for the operationalization of COSTIS and for the convening of the First General Conference of the Consortium, prior to the G-77 Third South Summit.

83. The Ministers approved the report of the twenty-fifth meeting of the Committee of Experts of the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC/TCDC) contained in document G-77/AM(XXII)/2010/2 and endorsed its recommendations. The Ministers commended the Chairman of the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for his continued commitment and expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved by the Trust Fund. In light of the substantial decrease in the interest earnings of the Fund caused by the current world financial situation as reported by the Chairman of the Fund, the Ministers appealed to every Member State to make a significant one-time contribution to the Fund on the occasion of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities to be held in New York on 8 November 2010.

84. The Ministers approved the financial statement of the ECDC account of the Group of 77 contained in document G-77/AM(XXII)/2010/3, as presented by the Chairman of the Group of 77 and urged those Member States that have not yet done so to make special efforts to pay their outstanding contributions.

85. The Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the Republic of Yemen for its able leadership and for the excellent work and tireless efforts as the Chair country of the Group of 77 for 2010. The Ministers also commended the efficient work and continued valuable support provided by the Executive Secretary of the Group of 77 in New York to the Chair country and to the Member States.

86. The Ministers warmly welcomed the election by acclamation of the Republic of Argentina to the Chairmanship of the Group of 77 for 2011.

87. The Ministers welcomed the admission of the Republic of Tajikistan as a member of the Group of 77.

United Nations A/65/487

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 144
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

Budget for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the budget for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, which amounts to $239,096,600 gross, comprising $205,748,500 for maintenance of the Mission and $33,348,100 for the liquidation of the Mission.

The proposed budget provides for the average monthly deployment of 23 military observers, 1,909 military contingent personnel, 117 United Nations police officers, 356 international staff, 546 national staff, 119 United Nations Volunteers, 18 Government-provided personnel and 2 temporary positions for the period from 1 July 2010 to 31 December 2010. The proposed budget also provides for the average monthly deployment of 118 international staff, 153 national staff and 32 United Nations Volunteers for the liquidation period, from 1 January 2011 to 30 April 2011.

The total resource requirements for MINURCAT for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 have been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, organized according to components: security and protection of civilians, human rights and the rule of law, and support. The support component is divided into two frameworks, the first reflecting the drawdown phase and the second support framework reflects the liquidation period.

The explanations of variances in resource levels, both human resources and financial resources, have been linked, where applicable, to specific outputs planned by the Mission.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July to 30 June.)

Category	*Expenditures (2008/09)*	*Apportionment (2009/10)*	*Maintenance (1 July to 31 December 2010)*	*Liquidation (1 January to 30 April 2011)*	*Cost estimates (2010/11)*	*Variance*	
						Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	80 964.3	194 177.5	50 625.3	—	50 625.3	(143 552.2)	(73.9)
Civilian personnel	72 034.8	88 110.7	38 397.4	6 350.8	44 748.2	(43 362.5)	(49.2)
Operational costs	271 074.1	408 464.9	116 725.8	26 997.3	143 723.1	(264 741.8)	(64.8)
Gross requirements	**424 073.2**	**690 753.1**	**205 748.5**	**33 348.1**	**239 096.6**	**(451 656.5)**	**(65.4)**
Staff assessment income	6 124.80	7 298.6	3 731.9	735.1	4 467.0	(2 831.6)	(38.8)
Net requirements	**417 948.4**	**683 454.5**	**202 016.6**	**32 613.0**	**234 629.6**	**(448 824.9)**	**(65.7)**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**424 073.2**	**690 753.1**	**205 748.5**	**33 348.1**	**239 096.6**	**(451 656.5)**	**(65.4)**

Human resources[a]

	Authorized strength[a]	*Deployment schedule*									
		Jul-10[c]	*Aug-10*	*Sep-10*	*Oct-10*	*Nov-10*	*Dec-10*	*Jan-11*	*Feb-11*	*Mar-11*	*Apr-11*
Military observers	25	25	22	22	22	17	—	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	2 200	2 144	2 143	2 143	2 129	1 384	509	—	—	—	—
United Nations police	300	164	164	125	102	78	61	—	—	—	—
International staff	595	399	397	385	358	309	288	185	140	96	50
National staff[b]	769	606	606	606	606	606	243	243	184	122	61
United Nations Volunteers	201	145	145	130	119	117	50	50	38	26	13
Temporary positions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Government-provided personnel	25	21	21	19	16	16	14	—	—	—	—
Total	**4 117**	**3 506**	**3 500**	**3 432**	**3 354**	**2 529**	**1 167**	**478**	**362**	**244**	**124**
Percentage of authorized strength	—	85.2	85.0	83.4	81.5	61.4	28.3	11.6	8.8	5.9	3.0

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized/proposed strength.
[b] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.
[c] Actual for July 2010.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

I. Mandate and planned results

A. Overall

1. In paragraph 1 of its resolution 1778 (2007) and in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 6 of the same resolution and in consultation with the authorities of Chad and the Central African Republic, the Security Council approved the establishment in Chad and the Central African Republic of a multidimensional presence intended to help create the security conditions conducive to a voluntary, secure and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons, including by contributing to the protection of refugees, displaced persons and civilians in danger, by facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic and by creating favourable conditions for the reconstruction and economic and social development of those areas.

2. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 1778 (2007), the Council decided that the multidimensional presence should include, for a period of one year, a United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), with the mandate in eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic.

3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council, in paragraph 6 of its resolution 1778 (2007), also authorized the European Union to contribute to protecting civilians in danger, in particular refugees and displaced persons; to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by helping to improve security in the area of operations; and to contribute to protecting United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and to ensuring the security and freedom of movement of its staff and United Nations and associated personnel.

4. The most recent extension of the mandate of MINURCAT was authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1923 (2010).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to help create the security conditions conducive to a voluntary, secure and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons.

6. Within this overall objective, MINURCAT will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks in this report. These frameworks are organized according to components (security and protection of civilians, human rights and the rule of law, and support), which originated and are directly linked to the mandate of the Mission.

7. The expected accomplishments guide the fulfilment of the Security Council's overall objective within the lifetime of the Mission. The indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of MINURCAT, in terms of the number of personnel, have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Mission executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Mission as a whole. The variances analysis and reporting reflect the difference between the apportionment of 2009/10 and the proposed 2010/11 budget.

8. The proposed 2010/11 budget has been prepared in the context of Security Council resolution 1923 (2010), which extended MINURCAT until 31 December

2010 and approved a new mandate for the Mission, based on the recommendations of the Secretary-General following consultations with the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic. The major elements of the new mandate include the gradual withdrawal of the military personnel and takeover by the Government of Chad of all tasks related to the security of civilians and humanitarian workers. MINURCAT would nonetheless continue to support the Government in these tasks, through continued assistance to the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS), and support to the justice and prison sectors in eastern Chad, intercommunity dialogue and monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights, with particular attention to sexual and gender-based violence. Concurrently, the Mission would work to consolidate its achievements in these areas with a view to transitioning these activities to the Government in a seamless and sustainable fashion by 31 December 2010.

B. Planning assumptions and Mission support initiatives

9. Owing to the fact that the MINURCAT mandate was not extended beyond 31 December 2010, this report includes the substantive activities to be carried out from 1 July to 31 December 2010, as well as the liquidation activities to be carried out from 1 January to 30 April 2011. From 1 July 2010 to 31 December 2010 MINURCAT will ensure the consolidation of the rule of law and prison affairs, human rights and gender issues as well as mine action activities in liaison with the Government of Chad. All key mandated activities of the substantive components of MINURCAT, including support for DIS, support for intercommunity dialogue, strengthening of the capacity of local State authorities, support for the justice system (capacity-building of DIS investigating officers, strengthening of local judicial capacities and delivery of justice), corrections system and facilities (rehabilitation of prisons) and support for human rights with particular attention to women and children, will be progressively transitioned to relevant ministries of the Government of Chad and United Nations agencies and other partners by 31 December 2010. Some of these activities will be absorbed within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the draft early recovery plan for eastern Chad (programme global de relèvement a l'est du Tchad 2010-2013), which is currently being finalized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in consultation with the Government of Chad.

10. Drawdown and liquidation activities include the following: (a) the repatriation of military personnel and United Nations police officers deployed in the Mission as at 1 July 2010; (b) the closing of offices and repatriation of staff; (c) the finalization, in consultation with United Nations Headquarters, of the assets disposal plan, including the destination of assets to be transferred to other peacekeeping operations; (d) the disposal of the Mission's assets, including their transfer to peacekeeping operations and the sale of assets to other international organizations; sale or transfer to the local and national governments; (e) the development of a plan for the placement of international substantive and support staff to other field missions.

11. The military and United Nations police activities will be terminated by 31 December 2010, with the first drawdown phase comprising approximately 1,400 troops to be completed by 15 July 2010, and the second drawdown of up to 2,225

troops and military observers, as well as United Nations police, to be undertaken between 15 October and 31 December 2010.

12. Support requirements are identified in two periods: the mandate period from 1 July to 31 December 2010, and the liquidation period from 1 January to 30 April 2011. During the mandate period, the focus will be on providing support to DIS and substantive activities. MINURCAT will provide logistical support to DIS with a view to consolidating and creating conditions conducive to the sustainment of their activities after the Mission's withdrawal. To that effect, a workplan was developed in liaison with DIS and the Government of Chad to be implemented over the mandate period along with the handover exercise. The logistics support will consist of major construction projects such as the drilling of water wells in each DIS location (19 in total) and the hardwall construction of 19 DIS stations and posts in eastern Chad to be funded from the assessed budget. Workplans were also developed and will be implemented with a view to restructuring DIS and training its staff in liaison with DIS and the Government of Chad. With the exception of the infrastructure tasks mandated by Security Council resolution 1923 (2010), all support provided by MINURCAT to DIS will be funded from the Trust Fund.

13. The main objective of the support component during the liquidation period commencing 1 January 2011 will be the completion of the liquidation of the Mission. A small team will oversee the liquidation process during this period, to support the Director of Mission Support. During this period, the support component will comprise core administrative, technical and logistical support personnel responsible for the administrative closing of the Mission and the completion of the liquidation tasks. The focus will be to provide logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission, including by coordinating the final drawdown of civilian staff and processing of final staff payments and separation entitlements, the dismantlement of remaining camps, the closing of the Mission's premises, the refurbishment of facilities and disposal of Mission assets, the processing of vendor invoices and closing of remaining contracts, and the reconciliation and closing of bank accounts.

14. The Mission will be headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who will continue his leadership of the Mission until 31 December 2010. Thereafter, the Director of Mission Support will lead the liquidation process until the completion of the field liquidation period. The proposed staffing of MINURCAT will provide for substantive and support activities until 31 December 2010, followed by the completion of the Mission liquidation activities.

15. All host Government facilities used by the Mission will be handed back to the Host Government on the basis of a progressive drawdown. Resources are required to ensure these facilities are refurbished and restored to their original condition in accordance with environmental standards prior to the handover to the Mission. The plan is to hand over facilities included in the Abéché offices by March 2011, and the N'Djamena offices will be closed down in April 2011.

16. Voice and data links will continue to be provided to and maintained for all areas of deployment. Movement of personnel, goods and services will be facilitated, and health-care arrangements will be maintained until the end of the liquidation period.

17. The operation of 15 helicopters and 10 fixed-wing aircraft will gradually be reduced to 3 helicopters and 3 fixed-wing aircraft by 31 December 2010, which will be retained for use during the post-mandate period. The fleet composition is based on the mandate and liquidation activities, including for the transportation of troops and equipment during drawdown in view of the difficulty in undertaking road movements during the rainy season.

18. The Mission will dispose of its assets in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. In this regard, provisions have been made for refurbishment costs related to assets still in good condition that are expected to be transferred to other field missions or to the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, as appropriate and if cost-effective.

19. The shipping costs of United Nations-owned equipment to the other field missions will be incurred by the receiving missions, while the transfer costs for assets shipped to the United Nations Logistics Base will be reflected in the MINURCAT 2010/11 budget proposal. Funding proposed for freight is based on the assumption that 25 per cent of Group I assets (assets in good condition) will be shipped to the United Nations Logistics Base and 75 per cent to other peacekeeping operations.

20. All international civilian staff will be repatriated gradually in accordance with the drawdown and liquidation plan, with substantive staff and the majority of support staff repatriated by 31 December 2010. It is estimated that 214 international staff will have left the Mission by 31 December 2010, with 363 national staff separated. The remaining MINURCAT personnel, estimated at 185 international and 243 national personnel on 1 January 2011, will be progressively drawn down throughout the liquidation period. Termination indemnities will be paid in line with existing rules and regulations where staff members' service ends before their full contract period.

21. Based on experience, it is anticipated that approximately 70 per cent of the international staff will be reassigned to other field operations, while 30 per cent of them will have their contracts terminated gradually throughout the budget year.

22. Critical MINURCAT civilian personnel will be reassigned within the Mission from one field office to another to meet the needs of the liquidation.

C. Regional mission cooperation

23. During the mandate period, MINURCAT will, within its means, support the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) by providing its aircraft, and helping to create security conditions conducive to humanitarian activities in north-eastern Central African Republic (Security Council resolution 1778 (2007)). Through various mechanisms, MINURCAT will cooperate in the substantive areas of the Mission's operation with Member States present on the ground and the authorities of neighbouring States.

24. The Mission will also maintain close working relations on cross-cutting issues (common services for security and medical services) and coordinate its activities with BINUCA, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the African Union-United Nations

Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) on trans-border insecurity issues through bilateral meetings.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

25. MINURCAT will work closely with agencies and programmes that are part of the United Nations country team in Chad and the Central African Republic, including UNDP, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, through security management team and coordination meetings and thematic groups and clusters.

26. MINURCAT will consolidate and hand over the activities of its substantive components to the Government of Chad, civil society, the United Nations country team and other partners before the end of its mandate on 31 December 2010.

27. MINURCAT will also liaise with the National Army, the gendarmerie and police forces, the judicial authorities and prison officials in Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic, the Government of the Sudan, UNMIS, UNAMID, the Multinational Force of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) and the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States with a view to exchanging information on banditry, criminality and emerging threats to humanitarian activities in the region during the mandate period.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

28. Overall mission direction and management are to be provided by the immediate Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who will be assisted by a Deputy Special Representative.

Table 1
Human resources: executive direction and management

	International staff								
	USG-ASG	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General									
Approved posts 2009/10	1	1	3	2	2	9	5	1	**15**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	1	1	—	1	2	**5**	5	—	**10**
Net change	—	—	**(3)**	**(1)**	—	**(4)**	—	**(1)**	**(5)**

	International staff								
	USG-ASG	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General									
Approved posts 2009/10	1	—	1	1	2	**5**	2	—	**7**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	1	—	1	1	2	**4**	2	—	**6**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	**(1)**	—	—	**(1)**
Office of Legal Affairs									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	1	1	1	**3**	1	—	**4**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	**1**
Net change	—	—	**(1)**	**(1)**	—	—	**(1)**	—	**(3)**
Joint Mission Analysis Centre									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	3	2	2	**7**	2	—	**9**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total net change	—	—	**(3)**	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(7)**	**(2)**	—	**(9)**
Joint Operations Centre									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	2	—	**4**	1	—	**5**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	1	—	—	**1**	—	—	1
Total net change	—	—	**(1)**	**(2)**	—	**(3)**	**(1)**	—	**(4)**
Public Information Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	3	2	5	10	10	—	20
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	**3**	—	**3**	**6**	6	—	**12**
Net change	—	—	—	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(4)**	**(4)**	—	**(8)**
Total									
Approved posts 2009/10	**2**	**1**	**13**	**10**	**12**	**38**	**21**	**1**	**60**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	**2**	1	**4**	**3**	**7**	**17**	**13**	—	**30**
Total net change	—	—	**(9)**	**(7)**	**(5)**	**(21)**	**(8)**	**(1)**	**(30)**

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.

Component 1: support to the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic for the creation of more secure environments in eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic

29. The objective is to support the Government of Chad in building its capacity to provide security and protection to the civilian populations in eastern Chad and to the humanitarian actors assisting them, as well as to help create conditions conducive to the voluntary, secure and sustainable return of the internally displaced persons. In doing so, the Mission will also work towards the consolidation of its achievements

so far, with a view to handing them over, in a sustainable fashion, to the Government of Chad and its partners by 31 December 2010.

30. Support for the creation of a more secure environment in eastern Chad reflects assistance provided to the Government of Chad to restore law and order in the refugee camps and to identify key towns in eastern Chad, strengthen the judicial and prison sectors, monitor the respect for human rights and encourage local intercommunity dialogue and reconciliation with a view to contributing to the creation of conditions for sustainable returns of internally displaced persons.

31. The Mission will select, train, advise, monitor and mentor the Chadian police unit DIS. It will also facilitate logistical, financial and administrative support to DIS through a multi-donor trust fund and lay the foundations for its future sustainability. The Mission will assist in strengthening essential judicial and correctional institutions in eastern Chad through the provision of adequate office facilities, advice and technical assistance. It will also contribute to the monitoring and the promotion and protection of human rights in eastern Chad, with particular attention to sexual and gender-based violence, and will recommend action to the competent authorities, with a view to fighting impunity.

32. The Mission will encourage and facilitate intercommunity dialogue through the establishment and facilitation of local conflict resolution committees to promote the settlement of disputes between different communities over resources, such as land and water, and to resolve issues through compromise. The Mission will also contribute to the identification and safe removal of mines and explosive remnants of war along supply roads, in and around populated areas and in former battle zones.

33. The Mission will maintain until 15 October 2010 quick reaction military forces in eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic to carry out operations of limited character in order to extract United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers in danger, acting within its means and capabilities, and where possible, in consultation with the Government of Chad, respond to imminent threats of violence to civilians in its immediate vicinity.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.1 To contribute to the creation of a more secure environment in eastern Chad and in north-eastern Central African Republic	1.1.1 100 per cent humanitarian access to routes/villages in eastern Chad (2008/09: 50 per cent; 2009/10: 100 per cent; 2010/11: 100 per cent)
	1.1.2 No change in the numbers of voluntary, secure and sustainable returns of internally displaced persons (2009/10: 17,000; 2010/11: 17,000)
	1.1.3 8 per cent decrease in the number of crimes committed in refugee camps and internally displaced person sites, key towns and on humanitarian delivery routes between towns in eastern Chad compared with 2009/10 (2008/09: 203; 2009/10: 186; 2010/11: 171)
	1.1.4 60 per cent decrease in the number of deaths/injuries resulting from mines and explosive remnants of war reported by the Chad National Demining Authority (2008/09: 190; 2009/10: 67; 2010/11: 27)

Outputs

- 6 meetings of the Joint Government of Chad/United Nations High-level Working Group to assess the situation of the security and humanitarian situations on the ground
- Support the Government of Chad in its efforts to ensure the security and protection of all civilians through the Bureau de sécurisation et des mouvements (BSM) in eastern Chad in collaboration with the local authorities and United Nations partners
- Weekly participation in BSM meetings and provision of advice to the relevant local authorities
- 6 meetings between the Coordination nationale d'appui à la force internationale à l'est du Tchad (CONAFIT) and MINURCAT in N'Djamena and eastern Chad on humanitarian and other mandate-related issues
- 3 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council
- Advice to national and local authorities in eastern Chad to promote the settlement of conflicts through peaceful means for the return of internally displaced persons
- Facilitation of dialogue through public regular and ad hoc meetings among national, regional and local authorities and communities to build mutual confidence and promote reconciliation
- Maintenance, on a 24/7 basis, of quick reaction units of United Nations military forces in Abéché, Farchana and Goz Beida in eastern Chad and Birao in north-eastern Central African Republic for extraction of United Nations and humanitarian personnel in danger
- Survey 500 km of supply routes not previously assessed for the presence of mines or explosive remnants of war and destroy/render safe all mines and explosive remnants of war
- Publish 100 maps, detailing mine and basic unexploded ordnance threats, for the Chad National Demining Authority, United Nations system agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help them to operate safely within eastern Chad
- Coordination of all mine action activities within the area of responsibility
- Conduct 100 per cent of explosive remnants of war/mine safety briefings for all MINURCAT personnel

External factors

Cooperation of national and local authorities in Chad and the Central African Republic, sustained improvement in subregional relations, establishment of viable peace processes in neighbouring conflict areas and implementation of peace agreements

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.2 Strengthened capacity of DIS	1.2.1 Increase in the total number of deployable members of DIS (2007/08: 850; 2008/09: 850; 2009/10: 850; 2010/11: 1,000)
	1.2.2 Decrease in the number of infractions or violations of law incidents reported by refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities to DIS (2007/08: 271; 2008/09: 203; 2009/10: 186; 2010/11: 148)

1.2.3 Increase in the number of investigations leading to arrests (2008/09: 166; 2009/10: 605; 2010/11: 605)

1.2.4 Establishment by the Government of Chad of a plan for the consolidation, restructuring and sustainability of DIS

Outputs

- Advice through monthly meetings to the Government of Chad on the preparation of the plan for the consolidation, restructuring and sustainability of DIS
- Selection, certification and initial training of 150 Chadian national police and gendarmes for DIS
- Advice to DIS on administration, leadership and command issues through fortnightly meetings
- Training of 19 additional DIS trainers
- Training of 132 supervisors in mentoring and monitoring (police supervision, performance evaluation, community policing and investigative techniques) who will progressively take over these functions from the United Nations police
- Training of 50 (20 of whom are women) DIS personnel as drivers and 25 DIS personnel as vehicle mechanics
- Conduct on-the-job training of DIS personnel on the use of high frequency radio, assets management, investigative techniques, security escorts, international humanitarian and refugee law
- Daily advice to DIS on traffic control and investigation of criminal incidents
- Support for the deployment of DIS to Haraze
- Participation in BSM coordination meetings chaired by the Chadian authorities to support the coordination mechanisms between DIS and other Chadian security forces
- Monitor progress made in the hardwall construction of 19 police stations and posts, including water well drilling
- Provide training to 19 DIS personnel on property management and control
- Advice to DIS, through monitoring, on the maintenance of women and children desks in 6 key towns and in 12 refugee camps in eastern Chad
- Advice to DIS on the operation of emergency call centres in all 19 police stations and police posts
- Advice to DIS on dissemination and public sensitization of the existing emergency call centres and the need for preserving the civilian character of refugee camps and sites with concentrations of internally displaced persons

External factors

The Government of Chad will provide local qualified police and gendarmes as candidates for DIS; the Government of Chad and donors will provide necessary funding and support; the Joint Chad/Sudan Border Monitoring Force will continue to cooperate and provide the necessary border security

Table 2
Human resources: component 1, security and protection of civilians

Category	*Total*
I. Military observers	
Approved 2009/10	**25**
Proposed 2010/11	**25**
Net change	—
II. Military contingents	
Approved 2009/10	**5 200**
Proposed 2010/11	**2 200**
Net change	**(3 000)**
III. United Nations police	
Approved 2009/10	**300**
Proposed 2010/11	**300**
Net change	—

	International staff								
IV. Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Force Commander									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	2	—	—	2	4	2	—	6
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Net change	—	—	—	—	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(2)**	—	**(4)**
Office of the Chief Military Liaison Officer									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	4
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3
Net change	—	—	**(1)**	—	—	**(1)**	—	—	**(1)**
Office of the Police Commissioner									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	2	3	—	3	8	114	—	122
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	2	2	—	2	6	83	—	89
Net change	—	—	**(1)**	—	**(1)**	**(2)**	**(31)**	—	**(33)**
Political and Civil Affairs Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	7	8	1	17	8	3	28
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	1	2	5	1	9	1	3	13
Net change	—	—	**(5)**	**(3)**	—	**(8)**	**(7)**	—	**(15)**

Category									*Total*
Humanitarian Liaison Unit									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	6	—	8	7	—	15
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	2	2	—	4	6	—	10
Net change	—	—	—	**(4)**	—	**(4)**	**(1)**	—	**(5)**
Subtotal, civilian staff									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	5	14	14	6	39	133	3	175
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	5	7	7	3	22	92	3	117
Net change	—	—	**(7)**	**(7)**	**(3)**	**(17)**	**(41)**	—	**(58)**
Total (I-IV)									
Approved 2009/10									**5 700**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010									**2 642**
Net change									**(3 058)**

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.

Component 2: human rights and the rule of law

34. The Mission's framework for component 2 reflects human rights monitoring, investigation, reporting, human rights capacity-building activities, as well as assistance in strengthening essential legislative, judicial and prison institutions. Of particular importance are the identification of perpetrators of violations of human rights and the fight against impunity, including with respect to violations and abuses related to gender-based violence and child protection. Sexual and gender-based violence continued to be one of the main human rights challenges in eastern Chad, representing more than half of all documented incidents, with cases of rape, early and forced marriages, and female genital mutilation regularly reported. During the drawdown period of the Mission, emphasis will be given to the provision of technical support to the Ministry of Human Rights for the development of a national human rights plan, as well as capacity-building support to the Ministry and civil society organizations. In addition, MINURCAT is currently conducting human rights awareness-raising programmes for the Chadian National Army, the Gendarmerie and the Garde nationale et nomade. The Prison Advisory Unit will work closely with all stakeholders to support the strengthening of the prison system by offering advice and assisting the national prison authorities in improving prison conditions and reorganizing the prison administration, employing best prison management practices by co-locating seconded prison staff in some of the prisons to provide a mentoring service and assisting the capacity-building of staff through training programmes.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.1 Strengthened justice and prison sectors in eastern Chad	2.1.1 Increase in the total number of justices of peace with appointed judges available for hearings (2008/09: 3; 2009/10: 10; 2010/11: 18)
	2.1.2 Increase in the total number of operational legal aid offices opened (2008/09: 4; 2009/10: 6; 2010/11: 9)
	2.1.3 Increase in the total number of prisons rehabilitated and secured (2008/09: 3; 2009/10: 4; 2010/11: 6)
	2.1.4 Increase in the total number of deployed trained prison staff (2008/09: 40; 2009/10: 300; 2010/11: 300)
	2.1.5 Prison bill passed into law and implementation commenced. The bill aims at establishing a more professionalized, humane and secure Chadian Prison System, with respect to human rights and gender in conformity with international standards and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Outputs

- Advice to the Government of Chad on the implementation of the prison development plan and the reform process through monthly meetings
- Advice to the Government of Chad on the implementation and monitoring of the national strategic plan for strengthening and reforming the justice system in eastern Chad
- Advice to the bar association and NGOs on the establishment and operation of 3 additional legal aid offices
- Weekly site visits to assess the justice system in eastern Chad and meetings with the Ministry of Justice officials, court officials, traditional leaders, bar associations and civil society organizations, including women's NGOs, in N'Djamena and eastern Chad to advise on the strengthening of the delivery of justice in eastern Chad
- Advice to judicial authorities on court administration and the performing of the mobile courts in eastern Chad
- 1 workshop for community leaders and NGOs on strengthening a formal justice system in eastern Chad
- 1 workshop for community leaders and NGOs on facilitating access to justice for all vulnerable groups, including women, children, internally displaced persons and refugees
- On-the-job specialized training for prosecutors and judicial police officers in eastern Chad on penal chain and cooperation, trans-border criminality and international judicial cooperation, transitional justice mechanism, juvenile justice, ethics and discipline and gender-based violence
- Mentoring and advice to 300 Chadian prison staff
- Rehabilitation of the prison in Iriba (Wadi Fira region)
- Implementation of 2 quick-impact projects for the construction of two buildings: the tribunal in Adré and the Hadjer Hadid tribunal (Ouaddai region)
- 1 training programme for prison rapid response team (composed of 8 people) in 2 prisons

- Monthly inspection visits in conjunction with national prison authorities to assess the general conditions and the specific needs of female prisoners
- Training programmes for inmates in 3 prisons on issues including sanitation, gender, HIV/AIDS, and roles and responsibilities
- Advice and assistance to the Government of Chad on the approval and implementation of the prison bill
- Weekly meetings as needed with the Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire and/or UNDP and/or the European Union on measures to assist the passing and implementation of the prison bill

External factors

Relevant partners will cooperate

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.2 Progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights in Chad	2.2.1 Increase in the percentage of reported human rights violations/abuse cases that are investigated/prosecuted by the Chadian authorities (2008/09: less than 5 per cent; 2009/10: 65 per cent; 2010/11: 75 per cent)
	2.2.2 Increase in the percentage of reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups in the 6 regions of eastern Chad (2008/09: less than 10 per cent; 2009/10: 80 per cent; 2010/11: 80 per cent)
	2.2.3 Reinforce the capacity of national institutions and civil society organizations to monitor and report on human rights violations and abuses (8 NGOs, 3 delegations of the Ministry of Human Rights trained and mentored)

Outputs

- Regular monitoring and investigation of specific human rights violations and abuses, including monthly visits to prison and detention facilities to monitor the condition and treatment of detainees as well as regular trial monitoring with respect to justices of peace, first instance tribunals and the Court of Appeal of Abéché
- Implementation of 2 quick-impact projects on the promotion and protection of human rights, through the provision of office and field equipment and materials to national NGOs and the Ministry of Human Rights
- Public information campaign on the promotion and protection of human rights, including 30 minutes of radio programmes per month (in Arabic and French)
- 6 training workshops for delegates of national human rights organizations operating in the east on international human rights standards, human rights monitoring and reporting mechanisms for a gradual handover of monitoring tasks to them
- Technical advice to the Chadian Ministry of Human Rights to implement a national action plan for the protection and promotion of human rights in eastern Chad
- Advice to officials of the Government of Chad, at the national or regional level, through monthly meetings on human rights concerns in order to fight impunity

- Advice to Chadian authorities through bimonthly meetings on international human rights treaty reporting obligations, in particular with respect to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- 10 workshops for officials of the Government of Chad and civil society organizations on international human rights standards, including on ending the recruitment and use of children by national armed forces and rebel groups to enhance their understanding and commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights
- One conference for women from N'Djamena, the regions and the refugee and internally displaced person camps to assist the Government of Chad to develop a national strategy to promote women's participation in conflict resolution
- Technical assistance to the Government of Chad to organize 5 workshops to help put in place mechanisms for the implementation of the universal periodic review outcome and treaty body recommendations
- 6 training workshops in the field for DIS officers on human rights standards including human rights during arrests and detention, sexual and gender-based violence, torture, child rights and technical support for the development of an arrest and detention standard operating procedures manual
- Provide advice to the Government of Chad and the United Nations country team through attendance of the monthly meetings of the sexual and gender-based violence sub-cluster

External factors

Relevant partners will cooperate

Table 3
Human resources: component 2, human rights and rule of law

	International staff								
Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Judicial Advisory Unit									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	5	—	**7**	8	—	**15**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	2	3	—	**5**	6	—	**11**
Net change	—	—	—	**(2)**	—	**(2)**	**(2)**	—	**(4)**
Prison Advisory Unit									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	5	—	**7**	3	—	**10**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	—	4	—	**4**	2	—	**6**
Net change	—	—	**(2)**	**(1)**	—	**(3)**	**(1)**	—	**(4)**
Gender Unit									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	1	—	**3**	3	—	**6**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	2	1	—	**3**	3	—	**6**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Civilian staff	International staff: USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal	National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Human Rights Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	6	17	1	**24**	16	9	**49**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	2	12	—	**14**	13	6	**33**
Net change	—	—	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(1)**	**(10)**	**(3)**	**(3)**	**(16)**
Total									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	12	28	1	**41**	30	9	**80**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	6	20	—	**26**	24	6	**56**
Total net change	—	—	**(6)**	**(8)**	**(1)**	**(15)**	**(6)**	**(3)**	**(24)**

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.

Component 3: support

35. As indicated below, the objective of the support component is to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the mandate of the Mission through the delivery of related outputs.

36. Support will be provided to the authorized strength of 2,225 military contingent personnel and observers, 300 United Nations police officers, as well as to the civilian staffing establishment of an average 356 international and 546 national staff, 119 United Nations Volunteers and 18 Government-provided personnel. The range of support will comprise all support services, including the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, the maintenance of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply operations and the provision of security services mission-wide. The activities for these frameworks cover the period from 1 July 2010 to 31 December 2010.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
3.1 Effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission	3.1.1 Completion of the hardwall construction of 13 DIS posts and 6 police stations (2010/11: 100 per cent)
	3.1.2 Full compliance with minimum operating security standards (2007/08: 5 per cent; 2008/09: 30 per cent; 2009/10: 60 per cent; 2010/11: 100 per cent)
	3.1.3 Initiation of water well digging/drilling projects (2010/11: 100 per cent)
	3.1.4 Completion of drawdown and asset disposal plans (2010/11: 100 per cent)

Outputs

Military, police and civilian personnel

- Repatriation of an estimated 2,225 military personnel and 300 United Nations police officers with all their equipment
- Administration of an average number of 356 international staff, 546 national staff and 119 United Nations Volunteers
- Repatriation of 214 international staff, 95 United Nations Volunteers and the separation of 363 national staff
- Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial action where misconduct has occurred

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintenance and repair of 7 office accommodation buildings, 7 civilian and United Nations police living accommodation buildings, 9 camps, 6 police stations, 13 police posts, 2 workshops/warehouses and 1 airport in a total of 45 locations
- Supervision of sanitation and maintenance services in 45 locations, including sewage, cleaning, ground maintenance, pest and vector control, garbage and waste refuse, hazmat, medical waste, building and facilities maintenance and repair, plant equipment maintenance and repair, laundry and firefighting
- Operation and maintenance of 2 United Nations-owned water treatment plants in 2 locations
- Operation and maintenance of 4 United Nations-owned waste water treatment plants in 2 locations
- Operation and maintenance of 58 United Nations-owned generators in 54 locations
- Supervision of 19 well digging projects in 19 locations
- Maintenance of 33 wells in 23 locations
- Dismantlement of 7 camps in 7 locations: Bahai, Guereda, Iriba, Koukou, Birao, Farchana and Goz Beida
- Maintenance of 7 airfields and helicopter landing sites in 6 locations

Ground transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 963 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 11 armoured vehicles, through 1 workshop in 6 locations
- Provision of fuel, oil and lubricants for 963 United Nations-owned vehicles and 1,019 contingent-owned vehicles
- Operation of a shuttle service 7 days a week

Air transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 10 fixed-wing and 15 rotary-wing aircraft in 6 major locations, operating into over 150 certified landing sites
- Provision of fuel, oil and lubricants for 10 fixed-wing and 15 rotary-wing aircraft

Communications

- Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 17 very small aperture terminal systems, 20 telephone exchanges and 6 microwave links to provide voice, fax, video and data communications
- Support and maintenance of 496 high frequency (HF) base station/mobile radios, 2,087 very high frequency (VHF) radios and 50 associated repeaters

- Improve, enhance, reconfigure and relocate 20 very high frequency repeaters, 20 base station radios and 20 high frequency base station radios to enable DIS and other Chadian regional/security elements and the United Nations agencies to communicate in a sustainable manner
- Deinstall and decommission services and prepare equipment for liquidation as may be required for each of the 7 camps to be closed during the mandate period

Information technology

- Support and maintenance of 50 servers, 1,600 desktop computers, 433 laptop computers, 300 printers and 90 digital senders in 21 locations
- Support and maintenance of local area networks and wide area networks for an average of 1,181 users (356 international personnel, 550 national staff, 119 United Nations Volunteers, 16 Government-provided personnel, 24 military observers and 116 United Nations Police personnel) in 21 locations
- Support and maintenance of two wireless area networks, one in N'Djamena and another in Abéché
- Deinstall and decommission services and prepare equipment for liquidation as may be required for each of the 7 camps to be closed during the mandate period

Medical

- Operation and maintenance of 4 United Nations-owned level 1 clinics (N'Djamena, Iriba, Farchana, Goz Beida), 1 United Nations-owned level 1+ clinic with surgical capability (in Abéché), 6 troop-contributing country level 1 clinics and 1 troop-contributing country level 1 clinic with surgical capability as well as 3 United Nations first aid stations in 9 locations for the provision of medical support to all Mission personnel, to the staff of the other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases
- Provision of 24-hour emergency treatment
- Maintenance and provision of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all MINURCAT staff, including to level 3/4 recognized medical facilities
- Facilitation and coordination of 25 medical evacuations for the period (1 July to 31 December 2010), hospitalization for 36 cases over a 6-month period, specialist consultations for 40 cases, 20 specialized x-ray and lab tests/year for mission staff
- Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for Mission personnel

Security

- Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all Mission area
- Close protection, 24 hours a day, for senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials
- Mission-wide site security assessments, including residential surveys for 120 residences
- Conduct 2 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff

External factors

Movement of staff and deployment of operational resources will not be interrupted; vendors, contractors and suppliers will deliver goods, services and supplies, as contracted

Table 4
Human resources: component 3, support

Civilian staff	International staff						National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal			
Office of the Director of Mission Support									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	2	6	4	**13**	6	4	**23**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	1	1	4	3	**9**	6	1	**16**
Net change	—	—	**(1)**	**(2)**	**(1)**	**(4)**	—	**(3)**	**(7)**
Conduct and Discipline Team									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	—	—	**2**	—	—	**2**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	1	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Net change	—	—	**(1)**	—	—	**(1)**	—	—	**(1)**
Approved temporary positions[b] 2009/10	—	—	—	**1**	—	**1**	**1**	—	**2**
Total proposed temporary positions 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	**1**
Net change	—	—	—	**(1)**	—	**(1)**	—	—	**(1)**
Subtotal									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	1	—	**3**	1	—	**4**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	1	—	—	**1**	1	—	**2**
Net change	—	—	**(1)**	**(1)**	—	**(2)**	—	—	**(2)**
HIV/AIDS Unit									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	3	2	**7**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	2	1	**5**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(2)**
Administrative Services									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	10	20	47	**78**	50	26	**154**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	7	17	39	**63**	30	17	**110**
Net change	—	**1**	**(3)**	**(3)**	**(8)**	**(15)**	**(20)**	**(9)**	**(44)**
Integrated Support Services									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	16	50	199	**266**	381	156	**803**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	16	26	137	**179**	318	121	**618**
Net change	—	**1**	—	**(24)**	**(62)**	**(87)**	**(63)**	**(35)**	**(185)**
Security Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	3	11	102	**116**	145	—	**261**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	—	2	8	80	**90**	116	—	**206**
Net change	—	—	**(1)**	**(3)**	**(22)**	**(26)**	**(29)**	—	**(55)**

Civilian staff	International staff: USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal	National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Total									
Approved 2009/10	—	3	34	88	352	**477**	585	188	**1 250**
Approved temporary positions[b] 2009/10	—	—	—	1	—	**1**	1	—	**2**
Subtotal 2009/10	—	**3**	**34**	**89**	**352**	**478**	**586**	**188**	**1 252**
Proposed deployment as of 1 July 2010	—	3	28	56	259	**346**	472	140	**958**
Proposed temporary positions as of 1 July 2010	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	**1**
Subtotal 2010/11	—	**3**	**28**	**56**	**259**	**346**	**473**	**140**	**959**
Grand total net change	—	—	**(6)**	**(33)**	**(93)**	**(132)**	**(113)**	**(48)**	**(293)**

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.
[b] Funded under general temporary assistance, in civilian personnel costs.

Component 3: support (liquidation period)

37. The objective of the support component is to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the liquidation of the Mission through the delivery of related outputs.

38. Support will be provided for the closing and liquidation of Mission facilities and the disposition of assets. Support will also be provided to personnel during the field liquidation period. The range of support will comprise all support services, such as dismantlement and refurbishment of facilities, complete disposal of assets, personnel administration, maintenance of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply and the provision of security services mission-wide. The liquidation activities for this framework cover the period from 1 January 2011 to 30 April 2011.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
3.1. Effective and efficient completion of the liquidation of the Mission	3.1.1. Completion of 19 water well digging/drilling projects (2010/11: 100 per cent)
	3.1.2. Issuance of handover/takeover certificates to property owners, indemnifying MINURCAT from environmental and other liabilities in all locations (2010/11: 100 per cent)

Outputs

Military, police and civilian personnel

- Administration of an average number of 118 international staff, 152 national staff and 32 United Nations Volunteers
- Repatriation of 185 international staff, 50 United Nations Volunteers and the separation of 243 national staff

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintenance and repair of 1 DIS villa, 2 camps, 6 police stations, 13 police posts, 2 workshops/warehouses in 22 locations
- Supervision of sanitation and maintenance services in 22 locations, including sewage, cleaning, ground maintenance, pest and vector control, garbage and waste refuse, hazmat, medical waste, building and facilities maintenance and repair, plant equipment maintenance and repair, laundry and firefighting
- Maintenance of 33 water wells in 22 locations
- Maintenance of 6 airfields and helicopter landing sites in 6 locations

Ground transportation

- Operation and maintenance of vehicles assigned to the liquidation team after the drawdown through 1 workshop in 6 locations
- Operation of a shuttle service 7 days a week
- Training of 50 DIS personnel as drivers and 25 DIS personnel as vehicle mechanics by the national staff members who are part of the liquidation team

Air transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing aircraft in 2 major locations operating at 150 certified landing sites
- Provision of fuel, oil and lubricants for 3 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing aircraft

Communications

- Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 8 very small aperture terminal systems, 10 telephone exchanges and 6 microwave links to provide voice, fax, video and data communications
- Support and maintenance of 45 high frequency base station/mobile radios, 625 very high frequency radios and 12 associated repeaters

Information technology

- Support and maintenance of 25 servers, 348 desktop computers, 97 laptop computers, 97 printers and 45 digital senders in 2 locations
- Support and maintenance of local area networks and wide area networks for 478 users in two locations
- Support and maintenance of two wireless area networks, one in N'Djamena and another in Abéché

Medical

- Operation and maintenance of 1 United Nations-owned level 1 clinic (N'Djamena) and 1 United Nations-owned level 1 clinic with surgical capability (in Abéché), for the provision of medical support to MINURCAT staff and to the staff members of the other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases

- Provision of 24-hour emergency treatment to MINURCAT personnel
- Maintenance and provision of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all MINURCAT staff, including to level 3/4 recognized medical facilities
- Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for Mission personnel

Security

- Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all locations with United Nations and private security companies
- Close protection, 24 hours a day, for senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials
- Mission-wide site security assessments, including residential surveys for 10 residences
- Conduct 2 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff

Liquidation

- Disposition of approximately 23,289 assets with an inventory value of approximately $148 million through transfer to the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, and to other peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions, as well as commercial disposal through sales and destruction of unusable items
- Deconstruction of 2 camps in 2 locations
- Reconciliation, verification and closing of 2 bank accounts

External factors

The host Government and local authorities will cooperate in the liquidation process, including through provision of safe access to all locations, transfer of United Nations-owned equipment and the granting of appropriate permissions for the sale or disposal of assets locally when required

II. Financial resources

A. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011)

Category	*Expenditures (2008/09)*	*Apportionment (2009/10)*	*Maintenance (1 July to 31 December 2010)*	*Liquidation (1 January to 30 April 2011)*	*Cost estimates (2010/11)*	*Variance*	
						Amount	*Percentage*
	(1)	*(2)*			*(3)*	*(4)=(3)- (2)*	*(5)=(4)÷(2)*
Military and police personnel							
Military observers	3 066.4	1 732.6	770.6	—	770.6	(962.0)	(55.5)
Military contingents	60 897.4	173 049.2	45 758.3	—	45 758.3	(127 290.9)	(73.6)
United Nations police	17 000.5	19 395.7	4 096.4	—	4 096.4	(15 299.3)	(78.9)
Formed police units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**80 964.3**	**194 177.5**	**50 625.3**	**—**	**50 625.3**	**(143 552.2)**	**(73.9)**
Civilian personnel							
International staff	62 651.5	76 777.2	27 960.0	4 584.2	32 544.2	(44 233.0)	(57.6)
National staff	3 831.0	5 760.5	6 577.7	830.6	7 408.3	1 647.8	28.6
United Nations Volunteers	4 481.9	5 441.2	3 804.5	936.0	4 740.5	(700.7)	(12.9)
General temporary assistance	1 070.3	131.8	55.2	—	55.2	(76.6)	(58.1)
Subtotal	**72 034.8**	**88 110.7**	**38 397.4**	**6 350.8**	**44 748.2**	**(43 362.5)**	**(49.2)**
Operational costs							
Government-provided personnel	611.6	1 427.6	613.0	—	613.0	(814.6)	(57.1)
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	71.6	185.6	174.4	43.0	217.4	31.8	17.1
Official travel	2 100.8	1 250.0	860.7	108.7	969.4	(280.6)	(22.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	157 788.4	201 673.5	43 485.6	11 273.5	54 759.1	(146 914.4)	(72.8)
Ground transportation	18 952.3	23 330.2	5 182.8	1 091.5	6 274.3	17 055.9	(73.1)
Air transportation	54 870.9	131 025.1	51 249.9	8 200.5	59 450.4	(71 574.7)	(54.6)
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	9 668.9	11 238.5	2 587.8	662.4	3 250.2	(7 988.3)	(71.1)
Information technology	4 723.5	6 287.8	1 320.3	311.2	1 631.5	(4 656.3)	(74.1)
Medical	1 404.6	3 992.8	1 321.4	213.5	1 534.9	(2 457.9)	(61.6)
Special equipment	272.1	1 605.6	421.9	—	421.9	(1 183.7)	(73.7)
Other supplies, services and equipment	19 938.6	25 448.2	9 258.0	5 093.0	14 351.0	(11 097.2)	(43.6)
Quick-impact projects	670.9	1 000.0	250.0	—	250.0	(750.0)	(75.0)
Subtotal	**271 074.1**	**408 464.9**	**116 725.8**	**26 997.3**	**143 723.1**	**(264 741.8)**	**(64.8)**
Gross requirements	**424 073.2**	**690 753.1**	**205 748.5**	**33 348.1**	**239 096.6**	**(451 656.5)**	**(65.4)**
Staff assessment income	6 124.8	7 298.6	3 731.9	735.1	4 467.0	(2 831.6)	(38.8)
Net requirements	**417 948.4**	**683 454.5**	**202 016.6**	**32 613.0**	**234 629.6**	**(448 824.9)**	**(65.7)**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**424 073.2**	**690 753.1**	**205 748.5**	**33 348.1**	**239 096.6**	**(451 656.5)**	**(65.4)**

B. Vacancy factors

39. The Mission will gradually draw down its personnel during the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 April 2011. No delayed recruitment factor was computed due to the drawdown plan as budget estimates are based on the actual staffing complement for July 2010 and the proposed drawdown schedule.

(Percentage)

Category	*Actual 2008/09*	*Budgeted 2009/10*	*Projected 2010/11*
Military and police personnel			
Military observers	18.0	5	—
Military contingents	22.7	25	—
United Nations police	23.0	10	—
Civilian personnel			
International staff	37.3	25	—
National staff			
National Officers	45.0	30	—
National General Service staff	64.0	40	—
United Nations Volunteers	21.4	15	—
Temporary positions[a]			
International staff	(800.0)	10	—
National staff	100.0	10	—
Government-provided personnel	60.0	20	—

[a] Funded under general temporary assistance.

C. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

40. Requirements for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment with lease and self-sustainment included in the total amount of $8,528,693 as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated amount*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	4 900.4
Subtotal	**4 900.4**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	2 056.0
Communications	881.3
Medical	269.0

Category	*Estimated amount*
Special equipment	421.9
Subtotal	**3 628.2**
Total	**8 528.6**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.4	1 January 2010	—
Intensified operational condition factor	3.0	1 January 2010	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.4	1 January 2010	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	—	—	—

D. Training

41. The estimated resource requirements for training for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated amount*
Consultants	
Training consultants	126.0
Official travel	
Official travel, training	308.5
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Training fees, supplies and services	72.7
Total	**507.2**

42. The number of participants planned for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, compared with previous periods, is as follows:

(Number of participants)

	International staff			*National staff*			*Military and police personnel*		
	Actual 2008/09	*Planned 2009/10*	*Proposed 2010/11*	*Actual 2008/09*	*Planned 2009/10*	*Proposed 2010/11*	*Actual 2008/09*	*Planned 2009/10*	*Proposed 2010/11*
Internal	78	789	751	106	1 199	1 241	—	600	155
External[a]	148	53	36	18	10	10	37	—	5
Total	**226**	**842**	**787**	**124**	**1 209**	**1 251**	**37**	**600**	**160**

[a] Includes United Nations Logistics Base and outside the Mission area.

43. The training programme is focused towards strengthening of MINURCAT personnel by providing substantive and technical skills through 68 courses for 2,198 personnel during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010. The types of course are in line with the Mission's mandate, including in the fields of security and protection, human rights, judicial affairs, aviation, movement control and mission support, as well as career development training for national staff.

E. Mine detection and mine-clearing services

44. The estimated resource requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services for the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated value*
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Mine detection and mine-clearing services	3 847.4

45. The Mission will also contribute to the identification and safe removal of mines and explosive remnants of war along supply roads, in and around populated areas and in former battle zones. The provision for mine-clearance services includes funding for the coordination of mine operations, including temporary international and national positions at an estimated cost of $886,938, mine clearance of road or route verification and explosive-ordnance disposal at an estimated cost of $2,633,528, travel at an estimated cost of $24,000 and other operating costs including acquisition of equipment, fuel, insurance, maintenance of vehicles and communications, administrative costs and supplies estimated at $302,998.

46. The Mission will survey 500 kilometres of supply routes not previously assessed for the presence of mines or explosive remnants of war. To accomplish this, the Mission will publish 100 maps, detailing mine and basic unexploded ordnance threats, for the Chad National Demining Authority, United Nations system agencies and non-governmental organizations, to help them to operate safely within eastern Chad.

F. Quick-impact projects

47. The estimated resource requirements for quick-impact projects for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, compared with previous periods, are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Period	*Amount*	*Number of projects*
1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 (actual)	670.8	18
1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (approved)	1 000.0	46
1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (proposed)	250.0	10

48. Based on a detailed review and evaluation of the Mission's requirements, it has been determined that an estimate of 10 quick-impact projects will be required for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010. The overall objective of the quick-impact projects is to implement projects that are in line with the current mandate and will facilitate the transition and sustainability of the humanitarian efforts, such as capacity-building of local authorities and local partners and equipment to strengthen the partners to take over the responsibilities. Projects are estimated to cost $25,000 each.

III. Analysis of variances[1]

Reference

This section describes the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

Mandate: variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate

External: variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations

Cost parameters: variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies

Management: variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g. by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g. by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs), and/or from performance-related issues (e.g. by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment).

For all variances below except if otherwise noted: downsizing due to non-extension of the Mission and its subsequent administrative liquidation.

	Variance	
Military observers	($962.0)	(55.5%)

49. The reduced requirements are due to the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission, which will result in the repatriation of 25 military observers over the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
Military contingents	($127 290.9)	(73.6%)

50. The reduced requirements are attributable to the gradual drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission, which will result in the repatriation of all military contingents over the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010.

	Variance	
United Nations police	($15 299.3)	(78.9%)

51. The reduced requirements are attributable to the gradual drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission, which will result in the repatriation of all United Nations police officers over the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010.

	Variance	
International staff	($44 233.0)	(57.6%)

52. The reduced requirements are attributable to the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission. The decrease is partially offset by funding for termination indemnity, in line with staff rules and regulations, to staff who will not be reassigned to other field missions.

	Variance	
National staff	$1 647.8	28.6%

53. The increased requirements are attributable to the payment of termination indemnity for staff members in line with staff rules and regulations.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($700.7)	(12.9%)

54. The reduced requirements are due to the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($76.6)	(58.1%)

55. The reduced requirements are attributable to the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	($814.6)	(57.1%)

56. The reduced requirements are attributable to the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission.

	Variance	
Consultants	$31.8	17.1%

57. The increased requirements are attributable to non-training consultants required to support the Mission in the drawdown and liquidation exercise and partially offset by the reduction in training consultants due to the downsizing and liquidation of the Mission. Training consultants are proposed for training in hazardous waste disposal, transportation of dangerous goods, capacity-building, career management for local staff and aviation operations and other consultancy services in the context of the drawdown and liquidation of the Mission.

	Variance	
Official travel	($280.6)	(22.4%)

58. The reduced requirements are attributable to the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission. The reduction is partially offset due to travel within the Mission during the mandate period to implement the drawdown and liquidation plan and supervise construction.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($146 914.4)	(72.8%)

59. The reduced requirements are attributable to the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission. The reduction is partially offset by security services due to departure of military personnel, and cost of dismantling prefabricated facilities and infrastructure.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($17 055.9)	(73.1%)

60. The reduced requirements are mainly due to non-acquisition of vehicles and vehicle workshop equipment as a result of the downsizing and subsequent liquidation of the Mission, accompanied by lower requirements for petroleum, oil and lubricants, offset to an extent by the rental of moving equipment and heavy-duty trucks to enable liquidation tasks.

	Variance	
Air transportation	($71 574.7)	(54.6%)

61. The reduced requirements are due to the downsizing and liquidation of the Mission. The 2009/10 approved funding included provision for 8 fixed-wing aircraft and 22 helicopters and the proposed requirements for 2010/11 reduce the overall fleet composition to 10 fixed-wing aircraft and 15 helicopters during the mandate period from 1 July to 31 December 2010, and 3 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing aircraft during the liquidation period from 1 January to 30 April 2011.

	Variance	
Communications	($7 988.3)	(71.1%)

62. The reduced requirements are mainly due to the end of the mandate and accordingly, to the absence of acquisitions of new equipment as well as a reduction in spare part requirements and requirements for commercial communications.

	Variance	
Information technology	($4 656.3)	(74.1%)

63. The reduced requirements are mainly due to the end of the mandate and accordingly, to the absence of acquisitions of new equipment as well as a reduction in spare part requirements and requirements for information technology services.

	Variance	
Medical	($2 457.9)	(61.6%)

64. The reduced requirements are attributable to the repatriation of all military contingents by 31 December 2010 and the reduction in staff in line with the downsizing and subsequent liquidation of the Mission.

	Variance	
Special equipment	($1 183.7)	(73.7%)

65. The reduced requirements are attributable to the repatriation of all military contingents by 31 December 2010 in line with the downsizing and subsequent liquidation of the Mission.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($11 097.2)	(43.6%)

66. The reduced requirements are attributable to the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the Mission, partly offset by the provision for freight costs for the extraction of United Nations-owned equipment from the Mission.

	Variance	
Quick-impact projects	($750.0)	(75%)

67. The reduced requirements are attributable to the shorter mandate period of six months instead of a full year. Provisions are required for 10 quick-impact projects compared with 40 projects in the previous reporting period.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

68. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Mission are:**

(a) **Reduction of the commitment authority granted under the terms of General Assembly resolution 64/286 from $215,000,000 to $205,748,500;**

(b) **Appropriation of $239,096,600 inclusive of $205,748,500 for the maintenance of the Mission for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 2010, as reduced in subparagraph (a) above, and $33,348,100 for the administrative liquidation of the Mission for a four-month period from 1 January 2011 to 30 April 2011;**

(c) **Assessment of an additional amount of $20,799,500, taking into account $184,949,000 already assessed for the period 1 July to 31 December 2010 under the terms of General Assembly resolution 64/286;**

(d) **Assessment of the amount of $33,348,100 as reflected in subparagraph (b) above.**

V. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/276 and 63/274 B, and requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly and of the United Nations Board of Auditors

A. General Assembly

(Resolution 61/276)

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
Section II: Budgeting and budget presentation	
When submitting future budget proposals and performance reports, include information on the most significant management decisions relating to the mission's budget and its implementation, including those related to operational costs (para. 2)	Included in the resource and planning assumptions
Budget submissions should reflect management improvements and efficiency gains to be achieved and present future strategies in that regard (para. 4)	Not quantifiable management improvement since MINURCAT is undergoing a drawdown and subsequent to that, liquidation of its operations
Take further steps towards improving budget assumptions and forecasts and report thereon to the General Assembly (para. 5)	Implemented

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
Improve control over obligations due to the significant increase in the cancellation of prior-period obligations (para. 6)	Implemented
Section III: Results-based budgeting	
Integrate operational, logistical and financial aspects fully in the planning phase of peacekeeping operations by linking results-based budgeting to the mandate implementation plans of peacekeeping operations (para. 2)	Enhancing the results-based budgeting frameworks by linking operations to resource requirements was taken into consideration in the mandate period of MINURCAT from 1 July to 31 December 2011
Section VII: Staffing, recruitment and vacancy rates	
Greater utilization of national staff, as appropriate, commensurate with the requirements of the mission and its mandate (para. 3)	Since MINURCAT is in drawdown and liquidation period, there are limited opportunities to implement this. However, national staff will play a pivotal role in both the drawdown and liquidation period
Ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously (para. 4)	The Mission is in drawdown and liquidation
Review the staffing structure of missions on an ongoing basis, bearing in mind, in particular, the mission's mandate and concept of operations, and reflect this in budget proposals, including full justification of any additional posts proposed (para. 5)	The Mission is in drawdown and liquidation
Section IX: Training	
Provide professional development opportunities for national staff and fully include them in all relevant training programmes (para. 2)	National staff will be provided with training by the Mission to give them sufficient opportunities to engage with agencies and other potential employers to further their employment opportunities
Section XIII: Air operations	
Improve the formulation of resource requirements for air operations in budget submissions to make them more reflective of actual operations, bearing in mind the overbudgeting of air transportation requirements in some peacekeeping operations (para. 3)	In the formulation of resources and in planning the fleet composition, the Mission considered the actual operations requirements, the mandate of the Mission, the size of the Mission, the locations and the results of one year of operations and requirements. MINURCAT planned gradual drawdown of air assets to reflect reduced requirements and that it will be in liquidation stage

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
When reviewing their transportation requirements, take into account means that are efficient, cost-effective and responsive to their operational needs and that ensure the safety of their personnel and take fully into account the unique mandate, complexities, specificities and operational conditions of each mission (para. 4)	During planning, the Mission considers all angles of operations required during the mandate and liquidation activities, including the safety aspect. Cost effectiveness, efficiency and response to the requirements of the Mission are critical elements in the planning and tasking of air assets. Adjustments are made based on operational requirements, costings and availability of aircraft
Conduct aviation quality inspections and aviation assessments to confirm that established standards are being fully complied with (para. 6)	Inspections are being conducted with regards to assessments. Also, evaluation visits are being conducted to ensure compliance
Section XVIII: Quick-impact projects	
Quick-impact projects should be implemented with minimal or no overhead charges in order to ensure that the maximum amount is spent for the direct benefit of the local population (para. 5)	In the context of its drawdown and liquidation, the Mission will continue to improve its project management to ensure that quick-impacts projects in MINURCAT will be implemented with minimal or no overhead charges. The implementation of quick-impact projects will be further improved by selecting a reliable implementing partner and closely following up the implementation of such projects
Funding for quick-impact projects for the third year of a mission and beyond may be requested if there is a requirement for confidence-building activities, in which case a needs assessment should be conducted (para. 6)	Implemented. A needs assessment has confirmed the requirement for quick-impact projects
Coordination with humanitarian and development partners should be made in order to avoid duplication and overlap of activities between missions and humanitarian and development partners in the field (para. 7)	In accordance with approved standard operating procedures, MINURCAT coordinates the identification and implementation of quick-impact projects with the United Nations country team and other partners as relevant. MINURCAT only addresses issues that other partners do not cover. Weekly meetings with humanitarian partners are taking place, covering several issues including quick-impact projects
Mission budgets allocated for quick-impact projects should not be used to finance humanitarian and development activities already being carried out by United Nations agencies or other international organizations (para. 8)	As per standard operating procedures for implementation of quick-impact projects, such projects will not duplicate work already undertaken by the United Nations country team and other partners. MINURCAT quick-impact projects do not cover humanitarian and development issues that are part of the mandate of its United Nations country team partners

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
Section XX: Regional coordination	
Develop and implement regional coordination plans aligned to the objectives of missions, keeping in mind the specific mandate of each mission (para. 2)	The Mission ensures close coordination with other regional peacekeeping operations. UNAMID Military Liaison Officers are co-located with MINURCAT in Abéché, and two MINURCAT Military Liaison Officers are co-located with UNAMID. There is also close cooperation between the Joint Mission Analysis Centre of MINURCAT, BINUCA, UNAMID and UNMIS. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for MINURCAT has maintained regular visits to BINUCA to meet with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, NGOs, the United Nations country team, the Diplomatic Corps and the Government authorities in the Central African Republic. This has been maintained on a regular basis for purposes of information-sharing and exchanging views on the situation in the region. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General has also arranged for meetings to be held between MINURCAT, BINUCA and the two country teams of Chad, and Central African Republic meetings with UNAMID have taken place both in MINURCAT and within the regional area. The different bilateral and multilateral meetings have been key to viewing the Mission in a regional context, taking into account the specific mandate of each mission
Section XXI: Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions	
Provide, in the context of the budget submissions of complex integrated peacekeeping missions, a clear description of the role and responsibility of missions vis-à-vis integrated mission partners as well as the strategies of the missions for enhancing coordination and collaboration with United Nations country teams in order to achieve better results under relevant components (para. 2)	While MINURCAT is not an integrated mission, it pursues a coordinated approach in the implementation of its mandate through complementary activities and cooperation with the United Nations country team and with all relevant partners. MINURCAT will also continue to work closely with the humanitarian community, including United Nations agencies, funds, programmes and civil society organizations Meetings with the country team are held on a weekly basis and bilateral meetings are also held on a frequent basis with United Nations agencies. Joint field visits are also frequently undertaken. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General maintains a regular dialogue with the humanitarian actors. These meetings are held on a weekly basis, discussing strategic matters in N'Djamena and operational matters in Abéché every other week. MINURCAT is also providing, within its capacity, logistic and security support to its country team partners through its DIS and support elements

(Resolution 63/274 B)

Request	*Responses*
Continue efforts with regard to the dispatchment of a Tiger Team to the Mission, which considerably expedited the recruitment of national and international staff (para. 15)	The Tiger Team arrived in January/February 2009 and has since used a more targeted recruitment strategy to expedite national and international recruitment. The results have been very positive in terms of higher incumbency rates. Given that the Mission is undergoing a drawdown and subsequent liquidation, the Tiger Team will no longer be supporting MINURCAT
With respect to the initiative of the Mission to prepare a water production and conservation policy, ensure that lessons learned are shared with other operations in similar situations (para. 16)	Water production and conservation policy is new and under implementation in close collaboration with the country team and relevant Government agencies. MINURCAT water works are now integrated in the national triennial water plan
Continue the efforts to assist in increasing the number of female officers in the Détachement intégré de sécurité (para. 17)	The Mission was engaged in advocacy efforts with the national police authorities and succeeded in increasing the number of female officers. The Mission has initiated and supported the recruitment of 250 female police officers, which was a huge success (5,000 applicants)
In response to the General Assembly's reaffirmation of section XX of resolution 61/276, continue, where possible, the efforts to achieve greater synergies, while bearing in mind that individual missions are responsible for the preparation and implementation of their own budgets and for controlling their own assets and logistical operations (para. 18)	MINURCAT will be undergoing liquidation and close in April 2011, and will not be able to further its synergies with other field missions

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(A/63/746/Add.13)

Request/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
In considering the Secretary-General's proposals for MINURCAT for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, the Advisory Committee has taken into account the recommendations of the Board of Auditors related to the Mission. For example, the Board of Auditors noted that, although all vehicles in MINURCAT had been equipped with the CarLog device, the system was not operational (A/63/5 (Vol. II), chap. II, para. 275). It therefore recommended that the Secretariat ensure that the Mission made every effort to have a fully functional CarLog system. **The Committee stresses the importance of full and expeditious implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors** (para. 3)	The CarLog system is fully operational in N'Djamena, Abéché, Farchana, Goz Beida, Guereda and Iriba

Request/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
Section V.B of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for MINURCAT contains a summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee as contained in documents A/62/781/Add.15 and A/63/768. The Committee points out that, in a number of instances, the Mission has merely noted its requests and/or recommendations. **The Committee is of the view that a more detailed commentary should have been provided on a number of issues and trusts that future submissions will respond more comprehensively to its requests and recommendations** (para. 16)	The recommendation is noted and in the future performance report the Mission will provide more commentary on all the recommendations made
An evaluation of the role of the Tiger Team in expediting the recruitment of national and international staff should be included in the performance report for the period 2008/09 (para. 27)	At the beginning of July 2008, the international vacancy rate was 64 per cent and the national vacancy rate was 79 per cent. In February 2009, the international vacancy rate was 34 per cent and the national vacancy rate was 65 per cent. At the end of June 2009, inclusive of the addition of 58 general temporary assistance posts (in March 2009) to the international category, the vacancy rate was 30 per cent, while the national vacancy rate was 47 per cent. In real terms since February, taking into consideration the addition of general temporary assistance posts and subsequently the additional 84 posts for the new budget year from 1 July 2009, the international vacancy levels have dropped significantly to a current level of 27 per cent, and an additional 82 positions are under recruitment in terms of travel, medical clearance and release by missions and the Field Central Review Board that are not counted as they are not on board. Similarly, the national staffing vacancy rate has been decreasing despite an additional 191 posts added by the new budget for 2009/10. The vacancy rate at end June 2009 was 47 per cent down from 65 per cent at end January 2009 and, with the added 191 posts from the new budget from 1 July 2009, the current vacancy rate has only increased by 4 per cent to 51 per cent, an indication of the successful filling of national positions presently under way
In light of past experience and since the upgraded posts would have to be filled through a competitive process rather than through the automatic promotion of their current incumbents, the Advisory Committee is concerned that the staff turnover resulting from a large number of simultaneous upgrades might have a destabilizing impact on the Mission. At	In the context of the drawdown and liquidation of the Mission, the staffing review is no longer required. Proposals for reclassification are no longer applicable owing to the liquidation of MINURCAT

Request/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
this stage, therefore, the Committee recommends against approval of the remaining reclassifications. Following the completion of the staffing review referred to in paragraph 31 ..., the Secretary-General may resubmit his proposals for reclassification as part of the next budget submission (para. 35)	
The Advisory Committee understands that information and communications technology plays an essential role in the day-to-day operations of peacekeeping missions. However, the ongoing pattern of overexpenditure under this budget line in MINURCAT is cause for concern. Future requests for resources should be accompanied by a detailed list of existing equipment (para. 52)	The Mission will be drawing down and liquidating and resources have been proposed accordingly
The Committee commends the Mission for its efforts to increase the number of female officers in the Détachement and encourages it to continue those efforts (para. 54)	The Mission continues to engage national police authorities to increase the number of female officers within the Chadian police force; and engaged the police authorities to conduct public information campaigns for the recruitment of female officers
The Committee recognizes the critical importance of the Trust Fund and encourages the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to solicit additional contributions (para. 55)	A donor conference was held in Brussels on 2 October 2009, resulting in total pledges of $9.3 million. Accordingly, the budget estimate was reduced. The Mission will continue to liaise with potential donor countries through their permanent representatives to the United Nations, such as Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Qatar, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland to support Mission Trust Fund-related programmes
The Advisory Committee is concerned about the difficulties experienced by the Mission in the procurement of services and expects that the Mission will put in place firm arrangements to ensure that the planned construction projects are completed on time. The Committee further expects that appropriate lessons learned will be documented (para. 58)	The difficulties in procured construction services have remained; however, within its budget and staffing constraints the Mission could not have developed alternatives that would have addressed its needs. MINURCAT is still committed to ensure remaining construction projects are completed on time. As the Mission is in drawdown and liquidation phase, it has put in place a close follow-up system, formed a committee to follow up on DIS-related construction and has prepared a timeline to ensure that construction projects are completed as planned

Request/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that all the fuel in Chad came from a single refinery in Cameroon. In early 2009, damage to that refinery had resulted in a supply shortage, which was further compounded by a transportation strike. In order to avoid delays in the deployment and construction schedules, the Mission purchased fuel from the Central African Republic and transported it into Chad by air. To prevent the recurrence of such a situation, the Mission planned to construct and operate nine fuel farms	
Given that the implementation of the Mission's mandate depends, in large measure, on its ability to procure sufficient quantities of fuel, the Advisory Committee urges the Mission to ensure that the above-mentioned fuel farms are operational as soon as possible (para. 59)	Since the mobilization of the turnkey fuel contract, fuel installations have been set up by the contractor in various mission locations, such as N'Djamena, Abéché, Iriba, Farchana, Goz Beida and Guereda. All locations are to hold an operating stock of 28 days' supply and a local reserve of 14 days' supply, though the level will be determined individually based on the location

C. Board of Auditors

(A/63/5 (Vol. II), chap. II)

Recommendation	*Implementation*
At MINURCAT, 54 purchase orders and 3 miscellaneous obligation documents amounting to $5.86 million as at 30 June 2008 did not satisfy the recognition criteria under section 105.9 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and Part C.8.7 of the Procurement Manual (Rev.04, version November 2007) (para. 30)	
The Board recommends that the Administration ensure that MINURCAT ... strictly comply with the requirements of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Procurement Manual relating to the criteria for the creation of obligations (para. 34)	The Mission's management has fully implemented the recommendations, primarily by ensuring that purchase orders are issued in a timely manner in accordance with the procurement and acquisitions plan over the financial period. As regards the closing of the fiscal year 2009, the Finance Section ensured that documentation on commitments with contractors was attached to purchase orders and miscellaneous obligation documents when required prior to recording them at the end of the fiscal year 2009

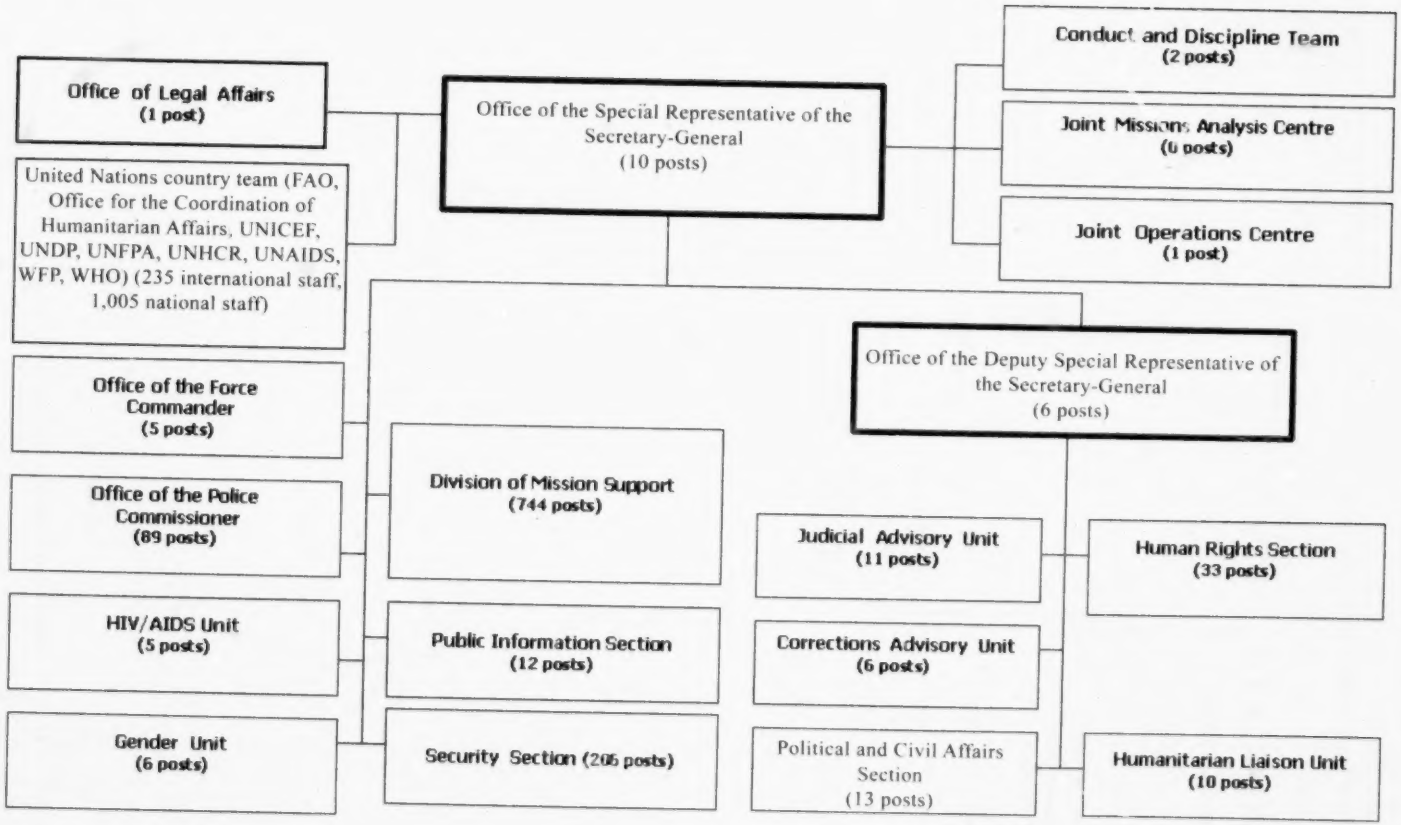
Recommendation	*Implementation*
The Administration agreed with the Board's recommendation that it ensure that ... MINURCAT comply strictly with the requirements of the Procurement Manual relating to liquidated damages (para. 174)	The Mission ensures that clauses for liquidated damages are inserted in all purchase orders and contracts
The Administration agreed with the Board's recommendation that it ensure that MINURCAT implement procedures for the evaluation of vendor performance in conformity with the requirements of the Procurement Manual dealing with the evaluation of vendor performance (para. 181)	The Mission has a dedicated office to monitor and record performance evaluations of vendors. The Mission has been regularly seeking the vendor performance reports from mission cost centres, and contracts are renewed only if the services of vendors are found satisfactory
The Board noted that MINURCAT had not finished the work of vendor registration and that a local vendor database had not been established. This made it difficult for the Procurement Section to obtain accurate information about vendors and to select eligible vendors for future procurement activities (para. 188)	With the establishment of a support unit in the Procurement Section, the Mission has been able to establish a fully functional local vendor database
The Board noted that the Department of Field Support had issued a directive on 21 January 2008 requesting all missions to ensure that a 100 per cent physical inventory check was conducted and completed before the end of the financial year. According to the physical verification reports of the Department ... the remaining missions that have carried out less than 90 per cent coverage of physical verification are UNMIS, the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, UNAMID and MINURCAT (para. 214)	On 30 June 2009, the percentage of the physical verification coverage was 99.4 per cent. With the drawdown and liquidation of MINURCAT, another intensive inventory check was carried out as part of the process to complete the Preliminary Asset Disposal Plan
Significant delays had occurred for two start-up missions, UNAMID and MINURCAT, in performing receipt and inspection procedures on strategic deployment stocks shipped from the United Nations Logistics Base. The United Nations Logistics Base monthly report showed that as at 30 September 2008, receipt and inspection procedures for strategic deployment stocks valued at $6.64 million in MINURCAT ... were not performed for more than 90 days after their departure from the United Nations Logistics Base (para. 252 (c))	The receipt and inspection reports related to this issue were successfully forwarded to the United Nations Logistics Base

Recommendation	*Implementation*
Although all vehicles in MINURCAT were equipped with the CarLog device, the system was not operational (para. 275)	
The Board recommends that the Administration ensure that ... MINURCAT ... make every effort to have a fully functional CarLog system (para. 276)	The CarLog system is fully operational in N'Djamena, Abéché, Farchana, Goz Beida, Guereda and Iriba
Vehicle users in MINURCAT were currently instructed to fill out trip tickets for vehicles used. The Board made a comparison between the data provided by the Transport Section and the Fuel Unit, and found that the total amount of fuel received (23,987 litres) was not equal to that of fuel issued (42,517 litres) to vehicles in June 2008 (para. 294)	
The Board recommends that the Administration ensure that ... MINURCAT ... investigate the causes of the discrepancies relating to the use of vehicles and take appropriate measures to rectify them (para. 296)	The Mission makes every effort to educate the operators of the vehicles during mission induction training about the importance of entering the correct quantity of fuel manually into the CarLog system
MINURCAT did not have a strategic reserve stock of fuel. All fuel was supplied under short-term contracts. However, the short-term contracts did not have any provision for the holding of reserve stocks for MINURCAT or minimum stock levels. Similarly, UNAMID and the fuel contractor had not established a mission reserve of fuel up to the date of audit (para. 301)	
The Board is concerned that the absence of a strategic reserve stock of fuel could expose MINURCAT and UNAMID to the risk of being out of fuel when unexpected incidents take place (para. 302)	
The Board recommends that the Administration ensure that MINURCAT and UNAMID maintain adequate stock levels of fuel for contingency purposes (para. 303)	MINURCAT strategic fuel reserves are in place in Abéché and N'Djamena and in the field offices of Iriba, Farchana and Goz Beida. The levels of these are as follows: N'Djamena: 300,000 l diesel, 300,000 l Jet A1; Abéché 400,000 l diesel, 500,000 l Jet A1. These were based on a 30-day supply holding and on increased requirements
At MINURCAT, the disaster recovery and business continuity plan had been drafted but had not been finalized and tested (para. 364)	

Recommendation	*Implementation*
The Board recommends that the Administration ensure that MINURCAT finalize the disaster recovery and business continuity plan as soon as possible and update it periodically (para. 365) At MINURCAT, a recruitment workplan had been developed for the substantive sections, but there was no such workplan for the administrative section. The recruitment workplan would identify and agree on critical staff to be recruited with priority. To some extent, the lack of such a workplan had adversely affected the recruitment work of MINURCAT (para. 390)	The disaster recovery and business continuity plan has been discontinued due to prioritization of the drawdown and liquidation of MINURCAT
The Board recommends that the Administration ensure that MINURCAT develop a recruitment workplan for the administrative section on the basis of prioritized recruitment needs (para. 392)	The focus is now on the drawdown and liquidation of MINURCAT and ensuring that the support component has sufficient staff during the liquidation period
The achievement of gender balance in the workplace continues to remain a challenge for peacekeeping operations. For example, the overall gender balance statistics of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti indicated that it had 17 per cent female representation in its staff complement as at 30 June 2008, while at the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, women represented 15 per cent as at 30 June 2008. A similar observation was noted at ... MINURCAT (para. 399)	The Mission continues to place emphasis on attracting more women. It has continued its efforts to bring more women on board, both internationally and nationally, through gender-focused strategies, particularly for national staff, in collaboration with the gender focal point within the Mission

Annex

Organization chart (as at 1 July 2010)



Map No. 4349 Rev. 7 UNITED NATIONS
November 2010

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

United Nations A/65/488

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 121
Multilingualism

Multilingualism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report, which is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/306, addresses the role of multilingualism in the Secretariat, with reference to human resources; conference management; peacekeeping, security, political, legal and inspection offices and departments; humanitarian, economic, and social offices and departments; internal communication; and public information and outreach.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/306, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-fifth session, a comprehensive report on the implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism. The report provides an update on the various activities undertaken to promote multilingualism since the submission of the previous report on this subject (A/63/338) in 2008.

II. Multilingualism at the United Nations

A. Coordination of multilingualism

2. In response to the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 61/266, the Secretary-General on 29 May 2008 appointed the Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information as Coordinator for Multilingualism.

3. In its resolution 63/306, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue to develop the informal network of focal points in order to support the Coordinator. The Department of Public Information took on a coordination role and worked with the focal points to gather input.

B. Human resources management

1. Recruitment

4. The United Nations career portal, the new online platform for recruitment and talent management at the United Nations (http://careers.un.org), is published in English and French. Secretariat job vacancies are published in the two working languages, as are instructions and all other tools designed to facilitate the applications of potential candidates. Information on recruitment policies is available on the Organization's website in the six official languages of the United Nations. All vacancy announcements indicate that French and English are the two working languages of the Secretariat.

2. Language teaching

5. The language and communications programmes at Headquarters and offices away from Headquarters have continued to expand offerings, and to harmonize training policies and content among duty stations. A single system of levels for language learning is being implemented, along with common guidelines for methodology and certification. New courses have been added according to the needs of staff and departments ("Arabic-Levant dialect" or "Spanish for cooperation and development" are two recent examples). The regular language programme for all six official languages has two categories of courses: level courses in either regular or accelerated-learning formats and special courses, which focus on a specific skill or goal, such as correspondence writing, preparation for a language proficiency exam or conversation.

6. The average distribution of participants in courses in the six official languages shows a stable trend over the years: Arabic (10 per cent), Chinese (7 per cent),

English (25 per cent), French (35 per cent), Russian (6 per cent) and Spanish (17 per cent). While the total number of participants has increased significantly, the breakdown in the percentage of students participating in courses in each of the six languages has remained stable.

7. As an example, at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, there has been an increase in the number of students since the Language Programme began also providing access to its courses to staff at other United Nations offices and international organizations, e.g., the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme in Somalia, the United Nations Office for Project Services and the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry. In 2009, 843 students attended the language courses, whereas 965 students participated in 2010. The library at the United Nations Office at Nairobi now offers some movies in French and Spanish for students to improve their comprehension skills. Conversation sessions in Arabic, French and Spanish have also been launched.

8. In addition, upon departmental request and usually in connection with the working languages of a duty station, the language learning programme develops and offers courses that focus on the specialized communicative tasks, guidelines and language needs of a requesting department (e.g., "Writing for the web" and "Client-oriented French for security officers").

9. For the last six years, the United Nations Chinese Language Programme has offered an intensive three-week summer study programme in China. This programme is sponsored by the Government of China and hosted by Nanjing University, with support from the United Nations. It is open to all students taking Chinese classes in the language programmes of the United Nations Secretariat. In 2008 and 2009, a total of 87 participants from New York, Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi and Bangkok completed the programme.

3. Language-learning needs survey

10. A comprehensive language-learning needs analysis was developed and launched at Headquarters in December 2008 to gather information about work-related linguistic competencies and needs. The data collected was used to help teachers build programmes that are more adapted to the needs of the United Nations. A template of the survey can now be used at all duty stations in order to collect accurate and updated information. The United Nations Office at Geneva is preparing its own survey, to be conducted in early 2011.

4. Language proficiency examinations

11. The language proficiency examinations test the written and spoken skills of staff members in the six official languages of the United Nations. Staff members who successfully pass the exam in the given language qualify as proficient in that language as per administrative instruction ST/AI/1999/2, which regulates the system of language incentives in the Organization. A new information technology pedagogical tool was launched to enhance services to staff participating in programmes of the Office of Human Resources Management, and websites for each of the six language programmes were created (see www.un.org/staffdevelopment/lcp). A new language proficiency exam preparation website was made available to assist candidates in preparing for the English, French and Spanish examinations (see

www.un.org/exam/lpe). Preparation websites for the Arabic, Chinese and Russian language proficiency examinations are under development and will be launched in early 2011.

C. Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

1. Conference services

12. The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management is mandated to provide high-quality language and conference services to the United Nations; multilingualism is the thread that runs through all of its core activities. This includes interpretation, translation, editing, verbatim reporting and other language-support services. The Secretariat must ensure that equal treatment is given to all six official languages, as reiterated by the General Assembly on several occasions, most recently in its resolution 64/230 on the pattern of conferences.

2. Official documentation

13. The ability of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to provide Member States with high-quality language services in a timely manner has been tested by such factors as the open-ended meeting mandate granted to the Human Rights Council, whereby there is no limit to the number of meetings the Council can hold.

14. With respect to the provision of parliamentary documents to the intergovernmental bodies, the Department remains in strict compliance with the rule of simultaneous distribution of official documents, under which no one language version of a document may be circulated unless all six official versions are ready for distribution. This is a reflection of the principle of equal treatment of all official languages.

15. Through proactive document-management measures, such as the introduction of workload sharing, capacity planning and the establishment of an interdepartmental task force, the Department seeks to ensure greater predictability and orderliness in the processing of documents that are critical to effective multilingual communication among delegations.

16. The Department has also managed to increase its overall compliance with the mandated issuance dates (from 65 per cent in 2007 and 71 per cent in 2008 to 75 per cent in 2009) despite continuing challenges stemming from the need to sometimes process unforeseen urgent or inordinately lengthy documents.

3. Outreach and succession planning

17. The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management remains committed to the principle that language staff are to be recruited only through international competitive examinations, which are conducted to fill vacancies in its various units in order to maintain its high standards in delivering language and conference services. The Department has taken a proactive approach to attracting and retaining language professionals as the Department goes through a demographic transition, as a consequence of which approximately 20 per cent of its language staff will have retired by 2016.

18. In early 2008, the Department launched an unprecedented and internally funded university outreach programme. The programme is aimed at assisting partner universities in all six official languages in equipping students in language professions with the skills required by the United Nations Language Services. The programme also offers serving staff a broader range of training opportunities to enhance their language skills.

19. As part of a broader outreach effort, the Department, in cooperation with European Union institutions and the African Development Bank, is about to launch an interpreter training pilot course at the University of Nairobi this year as a way of enlarging the pool of qualified interpreters trained in Africa for potential recruitment by organizations based on the continent. This project is designed in collaboration with the United Nations Office at Nairobi, starting with programmes in English, French, Kiswahili and Arabic.

20. The Department has undertaken, in consultation with the Office of Human Resources Management, a review of the entire competitive language examination structure and modalities in order to ensure that it is suited to the changing testing requirements and to potentially leverage new technological advances in testing methods.

D. Peacekeeping, security, political, legal and inspection offices and departments

1. Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support

21. Six of the fifteen peacekeeping operations and the special political mission administered by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations operate in French-speaking countries. Approximately 60 per cent of all peacekeepers are deployed in French-speaking countries, yet the majority of peacekeepers deployed in such countries do not speak French.

22. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is working to secure more French-speaking peacekeeping troops and police. Francophone troop- and police-contributing countries rightly note that guidelines, manuals and training materials are frequently available only in English. Stemming from this need, in 2010 the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support created a working group on the use of French, with representatives from all offices and divisions. The working group has defined criteria for the prioritization of documents for translation, namely the urgency and sensitivity of the topic, the long-term relevance of the document, the size and strategic importance of the target audience and the length of the document. The working group has identified 21 documents as a priority for translation, and has entered in an agreement with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to translate these 21 documents by the end of 2010. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is funding the translation, while the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management contracts external translators and revises the translation.

23. In an information circular (CMS/023/2010) published in July 2010, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) announced its intention to promote the use of French as a working language within the Mission and in any communications with Headquarters. To this end, the Mission will initiate steps to

promote French-language training for all personnel, in addition to Creole language courses for staff. Communications between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and Headquarters are also in French.

2. Website and Intranets

24. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations produces content for the main United Nations website (see www.un.org/peacekeeping). In coordination with the Department of Public Information, some of this information is available in all six official languages. Four out of the sixteen peacekeeping missions have local bilingual websites. A peace operations Intranet in English and French provides policies and best practices to all field missions globally for over 100,000 staff. Mission-specific Intranets, which are available in missions located in francophone countries, include MINUSTAH, UNOCI and MONUSCO.

3. Department of Political Affairs

25. Multilingualism is fundamental to the work of the Department of Political Affairs and its interactions with Member States, both at Headquarters and in the field, given the Department's global responsibilities in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy. It is also important in the Department's provision of electoral assistance to Member States, and in servicing United Nations bodies, including the Security Council and committees of the General Assembly.

26. Political missions and peacebuilding offices operating under the supervision of the Department of Political Affairs in Africa, Asia and the Middle East carry out their work in official and non-official languages according to the exigencies of each country environment. Staffing priorities, both in New York and the field, reflect the importance attached to language and regional diversity. The Department also pays particular attention to language capabilities in maintaining its roster of electoral experts who can be called upon to work on United Nations electoral assistance projects.

27. As part of its responsibilities to support the Security Council, the Department of Political Affairs publishes the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* in all six official languages. The Department also maintains the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine (UNISPAL) in both French and English. Users can access a multitude of texts and documents in the six official languages on the question of Palestine.

4. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

28. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs organizes a variety of special events and programmes in all six official languages in the field of disarmament, produces publications, updates its website and maintains databases for specialized areas.

29. The Office receives biennial voluntary national reports from Member States on the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. Countries providing these reports are required to use the six official languages of the United

Nations. Based on feedback given at the Biennial Meeting of States on Small Arms, the Office has initiated the construction of a standardized reporting tool in the form of a template in all six official languages. This tool will capture the information contained in the national reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action and make this information available in all six official languages. The reporting tool is expected to be launched by the end of 2010.

5. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

30. In order to promote transparency and the efficient dissemination of information, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate maintains a detailed, interactive website (www.un.org/en/sc/ctc) on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Security Council. The website is accessible in all six official languages.

31. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate conducts approximately 15 to 20 comprehensive and focused assessment missions to Member States every year, and most of these visits require interpretation in two or more official languages. For example, from 2005 through mid-2010, the Executive Directorate hired approximately 10 interpreters in all six official languages plus Portuguese to assist delegations of the Executive Directorate, as well as the host countries visited, in conducting on-site missions to States.

6. Department of Safety and Security

32. On the Department of Safety and Security Intranet, a skills inventory database was created that includes the official and non-official language capabilities of all security personnel. This web-based inventory was implemented to assist in the appropriate selection and deployment of security personnel on missions and to help career and professional development, as well as provide opportunities for advancement.

33. Security personnel are often required to provide services in several languages, and sometimes there is a need for them to communicate in languages other than the official ones of the United Nations. The Department strives to recruit multilingual staff; 80 per cent of Safety and Security Services staff know two or more official languages.

34. As of 2010, all vacancy announcements relating to the Division of Regional Operations request two official languages as a requirement for specialized posts. Additional local language requirements may be added to address needs in certain countries.

35. All field security coordination officers and security advisers are encouraged to obtain proficiency in a second official language to enhance their career opportunities. As an incentive, the Department of Safety and Security reimburses its staff in the field up to $500 for taking language lessons.

7. Office of Legal Affairs

36. The Office of Legal Affairs encourages the progressive development of international law and its codification by providing secretariat services. It assists in the precise formulation of international law by preparing research papers and studies and documenting the practice and working methods of United Nations organs. The

Office publishes the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* in all six official languages and produces reports of International Arbitral Awards in English and French (as mandated), as well as the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* in English, French and Spanish (as mandated). Alongside these reports, the Office produces a number of other publications, such as the seventh edition of *The Work of the International Law Commission* in all six official languages and *International Instruments Related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*, which was published in 2008 in French and English, and in Spanish in 2010, with Chinese and Russian texts to follow.

37. The Office of Legal Affairs also hosts the Audiovisual Library of International Law, which contains a permanent collection of recorded lectures by scholars and lawyers from different regions and legal systems. The Office launched an interpretation project in 2009 to translate all lectures into the six official languages. The historic archives of the Audiovisual Library publishes introductory and procedural history notes in all official languages. In addition, legal and audiovisual materials are provided in all official languages, where available.

8. Office of Administration of Justice

38. The main working languages of the Tribunals established by General Assembly resolution 62/228 are English and French; however, staff members appealing to either Tribunal may do so in any of the six official languages. Judgements are issued in English and French, but, under article 11, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and article 10, paragraph 8, of the Statute of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal, an applicant shall receive a copy in the language in which the application or appeal was submitted unless he or she requests a copy in another official language of the Organization.

9. Office of Internal Oversight Services

39. The Office of Internal Oversight Services takes linguistic requirements into account in its work. For a recent evaluation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, a staff survey was prepared and disseminated in English, French and Spanish. For a survey of Member States, English and French versions were prepared, and a local population survey in Colombia was conducted by Spanish-speaking enumerators, with translation performed by a contracted consultant. For an evaluation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), interview guides and observation documents for the field-based researcher were translated into Arabic.

E. Humanitarian, economic and social offices

1. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

40. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has made progress since 2008 in ensuring that its information products and websites are available in the six official languages of the United Nations. In over 30 offices globally, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs operates in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Many staff are fluent in more than two of the six official languages, as well as a number of local languages and dialects.

41. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs flagship brochure, "This is OCHA", is available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Press releases and key messages (strategic communications advice on issues related to an acute crisis or chronic emergency) of the Emergency Relief Coordinator are regularly translated. During the response to the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, the Office ensured that press releases and key messages of the Emergency Relief Coordinator were issued in both English and French.

42. A brochure on the activities of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, called "OCHA on message", is available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Topics include access, humanitarian principles, integration and internal displacement.

43. The Office provides multilingual support for World Humanitarian Day. The General Assembly designated 19 August as World Humanitarian Day to honour all humanitarian and United Nations and associated personnel who have lost their lives in the cause of duty and who have worked in the promotion of the humanitarian cause. The Office developed and disseminated publicity materials for the 2009 and 2010 days, which included a fact sheet, posters, leaflets, a media advisory and a two-minute film. This material was all made available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

44. The Office also funds two award-winning websites that support the humanitarian community with multilingual content: ReliefWeb and the Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN). ReliefWeb covers humanitarian emergencies. It collects and distributes reports, appeals, policy papers, maps and other documents from over 3,700 information providers. ReliefWeb is currently being redesigned and will include separate interfaces for French and Spanish content. The Integrated Regional Information Networks is an online humanitarian news and analysis service that delivers reports to over 1 million online readers. The service is delivered in Arabic, English and French.

45. PlusNews, the HIV/AIDS news service of IRIN, produces material in English, French and Portuguese, while IRIN Radio produces programmes in over a dozen languages. Areas covered by IRIN include parts of Asia, the Middle East and all of sub-Saharan Africa. Both the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and IRIN also produce multilingual films and video, generally in English and French, to shed light on humanitarian crises.

2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

46. The website of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs was recently redesigned, and most of its content was translated by external professional translators and Department staff. The content is now maintained in all six languages by Department staff, and news items and new pages are translated by professional translators. Aside from English, Spanish-language content is the most sought after, while Russian shows the greatest increase in traffic.

47. The Department also produces multilingual materials. The executive summary of *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2010* was distributed in all six official languages at the launch of the report and in related meetings, conferences, lectures and events. The summary is also available free of charge from the website. The 2010 report of the Millennium Development Goals Gap Task Force, "The Global

Partnership for Development at a Critical Juncture", is available in all six official languages. The Department also publishes the United Nations disabilities website (www.un.org/disabilities), which is developed and maintained in all six official languages. The United Nations youth website (www.un.org/youth) is available in Chinese, English, French and Spanish. A guide for youth delegates to the United Nations was translated into all six official languages, as were the logo and slogan of the International Year of Youth.

3. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

48. All professional staff and most local staff of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) must be fluent in English and Spanish, except in the English-speaking Caribbean subheadquarters, where Spanish can be at a more basic level. French and Portuguese are assets; Portuguese is required for work in the ECLAC Brasilia office.

49. Special efforts have been made in recent years to translate the most important ECLAC publications, such as the articles of the *CEPAL Review*, position papers and other relevant publications, into French. For example, a French version of the ECLAC "Handbook for estimating the socio-economic and environmental effects of disasters" was prepared in 2009 to provide assistance to French-speaking countries suffering such effects; it was put to immediate use in Haiti. Since 2008, the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean* has also been available in French.

4. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

50. The 14 member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) are all Arabic-speaking, and the working languages of the Commission are Arabic and English. All documents and publications issued by ESCWA are issued in both Arabic and English. The ESCWA session report, issued once every two years at the end of the ministerial meeting of member countries, is translated into French. The Commission also produces a wide range of technical papers and informational material in Arabic and English. As part of its efforts to promote multilingualism, ECSWA contributes to the translation into Arabic of reports of the Secretary-General dealing with development issues such as the Millennium Development Goals.

51. The Commission offers language courses to all staff in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. In addition, the majority of ESCWA staff are bilingual (Arabic and English), if not trilingual (Arabic, English and French).

5. United Nations Environment Programme

52. All six priority-area websites of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) are now available in Chinese, English, French and Spanish. In addition, the websites for World Environment Day, the Sasakawa Prize, Champions of the Earth, the Green Star Awards, the Climate Neutral Network and the Billion Tree Campaign are available in multiple languages. In keeping with the latest online trends, a host of free social-networking tools are being utilized as part of a web-outreach initiative. In 2009, a UNEP channel on YouTube was created, and online groups were created in Chinese and French, enhancing the much-needed interactivity between UNEP and its constituents. The UNEP page on the Chinese social

networking site Ren Ren has attracted over half a million members, while on Facebook the French group "Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement — UNEP" has also attracted numerous followers. Social networking has not only led to an overall increase in UNEP website traffic, but has also contributed to the efforts of UNEP to raise environmental awareness among those between the ages of 18 and 34.

53. It is now UNEP policy that summaries of publications posted on the website are available in Chinese, English, French and Spanish. *Our Planet* and *Tunza* magazines are always produced in English, French and Spanish, and national committees and partners help with the Chinese editions. The *UNEP Year Book* and the Global Environment Outlook series are published in all six official languages of the United Nations.

6. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

54. Since 2008, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has produced over 30 documents in multilingual format. A key example of these documents is the fact sheet "Enforced or involuntary disappearances", which is available online in all six official languages. The Office also produced the following multilingual documents in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish: *Rule-of-law Tools for Post-Conflict States: Reparations Programmes* and "Durban Review Conference: outcome document".

III. Multilingualism and communication

A. Internal communication

55. The United Nations Intranet, iSeek, maintains pages in English and in French, and publishes stories in both languages. In 2008, an information portal for Member States called deleGATE (www.un.int) was launched in English and French. Statistics show that at the end of 2009 readership on both iSeek and deleGATE in French was 4 per cent of that in English. This raises questions of sustainability, as well as on the need to reflect on ways to make the French content more visible.

56. In 2010, the Department of Public Information launched "language days at the United Nations", six days dedicated to the six official languages of the Organization. Each of the six will be celebrated by the United Nations community in new and creative ways, including information fairs and cultural events showcasing each language through music, art, poetry, food, theatre and film screenings.

B. Public information and outreach

57. Since the inception of the United Nations website (www.un.org) 15 years ago, the Department of Public Information has been striving to achieve parity among the official languages. Website users can now access multimedia content from the main page, including video with subtitles and audio in several languages. Ninety-five per cent of the sites prepared by the Department of Public Information are multilingual. The United Nations introduced a new content management system (Jahia) in 2007 in order to better accommodate web content in all six official languages.

58. In April 2009, Google Analytics was installed on top-layer pages within new language directories (ar/, en/, es/, fr/, ru/ and zh/). When the website was redesigned in May 2009, its architecture was also restructured. Both of these changes enabled more efficient tracking of language usage.

Error! Not a valid link.

Total monthly page visits from April 2009 to June 2010 by language

59. Live and on-demand webcast coverage of meetings, conferences and events is provided daily in English and in the original language of the speaker. In November 2009, the first such live webcast covered the Internet Governance Forum in Egypt (see www.un.org/webcast/igf) in the six official languages. The webcast unit also provides closed-captioning in the six official languages for videos on the United Nations Channel on YouTube.

60. United Nations Radio provides daily broadcasts in all six official languages, as well as in Kiswahili and Portuguese. Weekly programmes are provided in Bangla, French Creole, Hindi, Indonesian and Urdu. United Nations Television produces monthly "United Nations in action" programmes in four official languages. The United Nations Office at Nairobi also produces some radio broadcasts in Kiswahili.

61. During the reporting period, fast, accurate, balanced and comprehensive coverage of intergovernmental meetings and conferences continued to be provided in English and French through press releases, in hard copy and on the website. This includes all public meetings of intergovernmental bodies, conferences and special events or sessions, in addition to press conferences, daily noon briefings, statements of the Secretary-General, activities of the Secretary-General and press releases from other United Nations departments and institutions.

62. For several important campaigns, the Department of Public Information developed online and print materials in multiple languages. For example, material for the Millennium Development Goals "We can end poverty 2015" campaign was developed in the six official languages. Twelve additional language versions were created by the United Nations Regional Information Centre in Brussels for use across Europe.

C. Documents and publications

63. The Department of Public Information offers United Nations publications for sale in all official languages. It grants rights to local publishers to translate United Nations publications into various languages. The top 10 titles viewed electronically through the Google Book programme are all in Spanish. The *United Nations Today*, one of the most popular United Nations publications, has been published in English, French and Spanish, and also translated into Farsi, Hindi, Japanese and Turkish. The *United Nations Chronicle* is available in English and French, both in print and online. Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish versions are currently being translated for dissemination online.

64. In 2009, the Department of Public Information digitized and indexed all Security Council documents from 1946 to 1993 in all six official languages. These

documents are accessible on the Official Document System of the United Nations. The project is now focused on General Assembly documentation.

D. United Nations information centres

65. The network of 63 United Nations information centres continues to transmit information on the work of the Organization to people around the world in both official and local languages. These information centres regularly produce information in more than 40 languages and currently maintain websites in 29 local languages.[1] Since 2008, the information centres have translated documents into 63 languages.[2] Currently, 34 information centres produce their own newsletters in 17 local languages.[3] Moreover, nine information centres and services have Facebook accounts (Brussels, Bucharest, Buenos Aires, Bogotá, La Paz, Lima, Mexico City, Vienna and Warsaw) and five have Twitter accounts (Bogotá, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Tunis and Vienna) in languages other than English.

66. The information centres are also instrumental in translating and placing op-eds by the Secretary-General and other senior United Nations officials. For example, the information centres placed the Secretary-General's op-ed article "Haiti is not alone" in approximately 80 outlets in 56 countries. The op-ed was translated by the information centres into Danish, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Thai and Turkish.

E. International observances

67. All websites and promotional materials produced to commemorate international observances (e.g., days and years) had versions in the six official languages. Promotional materials, such as brochures and posters, created for the observances are usually featured prominently on relevant United Nations websites as well. Examples include the "Women in peacekeeping: power to empower" poster for the 2009 International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, which was produced in Arabic, English, French and Spanish; a poster for the first United Nations observance of the Nelson Mandela International Day in 2010, created in the six official languages; and banners in English and Spanish for the International Day of Peace "We Must Disarm" campaign for use at the annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference held in Mexico City in 2009.

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[1] Armenian, Azeri, Bahasa Indonesia, Bangla, Belarusian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, German, Greek, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Kiswahili, Japanese, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Swedish, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian and Urdu.

[2] Armenian, Aymara, Azeri, Bangla, Belarusian, Chinanteco del Norte, Ch'ol, Czech, Danish, Dioula, Dutch, Ewe, Finnish, Fulfulde, Georgian, German, Greek, Guarani, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Kazakh, Karaim, Kirundi, Kiswahili, Malgache, Mapuche, Maya, Mazahua, Moore, Myanmar, Nahuatl del Istmo, Ndebele, Nepali, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Romanian, Sesotho, Setswana, Sinhala, Siswati, Slovak, Slovene, Swedish, Tamil, Thai, Totonaco de la Costa, Tseltal, Tsotsil, Turkish, Ukrainian, Urdu, Uzbek, Venda, Wichi, Xhona, Zapoteco de la Planicie Costera and Zulu.

[3] Armenian, Bahasa Indonesia, Bangla, Czech, Georgian, German, Hindi, Japanese, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Romanian, Sinhala, Tamil, Turkish, Ukrainian, Urdu and Uzbek.

F. Guided tours

68. Guided tours are one of the most popular means of introducing the United Nations to the general public. They are available at Headquarters and various duty stations in a number of languages. At Headquarters, the guided tours are offered with a tour guide, and since late 2009 an audio tour has been made available in the six official languages. The traditional tours are also offered in German, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese and Swedish.

G. Educational outreach

69. The Cyberschoolbus website is available in English, French and Spanish, while the main pages of the Global Model United Nations website for the annual conference for university students worldwide have been translated into the six official languages. For the inaugural conference in Geneva in July 2009, interpretation was provided in English, French and Spanish; for the second conference, which was held in Malaysia, interpretation was provided in Chinese, English, French and Spanish.

IV. Conclusions

70. The United Nations has increasingly improved and sought creative ways to promote multilingualism in all areas of its work. Informing and reaching different audiences in the six official languages, as well as in local languages, through traditional and new media, is essential to inspiring and engaging the world in the aims, purposes and work of the Organization. Promoting multilingualism is, moreover, closely linked to respecting cultural diversity and promoting intercultural dialogue.

71. The Secretariat is making every effort to make content available in all six official languages in a timely manner while ensuring the quality of interpretation and translation. It also uses formal and informal ways to reach out to the global public, the United Nations community and staff in the official languages through its outreach programmes and initiatives. The further promotion of multilingualism in the Secretariat will require increased efforts by all.